RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 229— BOMBAY. MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 27, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
2 Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	KOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,550
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	19,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,508
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
1927			
1 Jan	KANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,508
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA	For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
27th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
29th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
1st Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	3rd Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2317.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal,
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Bread Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,552/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar
Bombay	Jhelum City	Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gojra	Meerut City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hongkong House, at 3-0 p.m. on Friday, the 17th September, 1926.

PRESENT:

Mr. G. H. Fairhurst, Chairman.
Mr. J. D. Balfour.
Rajah Reshee Case Law, C.I.E
Mr. Oswald Martin.
Mr. A. D. Derviche-Jones.
Mr. B. C. Studd.
Mr. W. M. Craddock.
Mr. A. R. Davar.
H. H. Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, by his attorney Mr. A. R. Davar.
Mr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt.
Mr. Karunaranjan Dutt.
Mr. Pulin Behary Mitter.
Mr. Girendra Nath Roy.
Mr. Mugniram Bangur, by his attorney Mr. Ram Coomar Bangur.
Mr. Ram Coomar Bangur.
Mr. P. K. Mitter.
Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.
Raj Sahib Ram Dev Chokhany.

THE NOTICE calling the Meeting and the Auditors' Report having been read, and the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts taken as read, the following resolutions were then put to the Meeting:—

Proposed by Mr. G. H. Fairhurst.
Seconded by Rajah Reshee Case Law.

That the Directors' Report which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1926, as published, be passed as correct.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Pulin Behary Mitter.
Seconded by Rai Sahib Ram Dev Chokhany.

That Mr. W. M. Craddock who resigns his seat on the Board under Paragraph 116 of the Articles of Association, be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. A. D. Derviche-Jones.
Seconded by Mr. A. R. Davar.

That Messrs Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co. be re-elected Auditors for the year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting terminated.

G. H. FAIRHURST,
Chairman.

27397

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

WANTED

QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay of post Rs. 75-5-100 with Cycle allowance Rs. 5. For special terms, see the undersigned, with diplomas and testimonials of experience and good work elsewhere,

T. L. OAK,
Vice-President.
Municipal Committee, Khamgaon.
Dated 19-9-26.

27380

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th October 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. Charandas Deoji Virji—Regarding the question of the slaughter of cows which is being considered by a Committee of the Corporation. (b and c) Letters from Bai Bhenbai Vithaldas and the Honorary Secretary, Gau Rakshak Seva Samaj—On the same subject.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Depressed India Association—Forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting regarding the recent strike of scavengers and halalkhoros.

3. Letter from Mr. Shamrao Ballajee Rane and others—Complaining about the nuisance caused by the choking of a drain in Sadashiv Street.

4. Letter from the President, Hack Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union—Regarding certain grievances of the Hack Victoria owners.

5. Letter from Mr. Girdharlal Damodar Daftary and others, Electors of F Ward—Suggesting that if Mr. Pothan Joseph, a representative of F. Ward, proposes to apply for long leave from the Corporation's meetings, the leave may not be granted.

6. Letter from Mr. Ambalal Virchand Javeri.—Regarding the nuisance caused by a ditch near his chawl at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

7. Letter from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Jethabhai Tricumdas and Jairambhai Tricumdas—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of privies into water-closets at a property in DeLisle Road.

8. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Chowdhari and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a liquor shop at the junction of Ripon Road and Mahomedan Street.

9. Letter from Messrs. Chubb and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Kaikhushroo Ruttonji Shroff and Pestonji Ruttonji Shroff—Regarding the acquisition of their clients' property at Cadell Road in connection with the laying out of a public park.

10. Letter from Mr. Narayenrao Rangnath Vakil, Pleader, on behalf of Mr. Mahmadally Abdulhussein.—Regarding a Municipal requisition for pulling down a privy at his client's premises at Dadar.

11. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Depressed India Association—Suggesting that the road called "Jail Road" should be renamed "Cauty Road."

12. Letter from the President of a public meeting held in connection with the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme—forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting protesting against the demolition of houses, in the Scheme, etc.

13. Letter from the Secretary, Anti-Venereal Deputation Committee—Regarding the visit to India of a deputation of the British Social Hygiene Council.

14. Letter from Narayen Mahadeo and others, Municipal Mucadams—Representing certain grievances in connection with their pay, leave allowances etc.

15. Letter from Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey—Regarding the removal of alarm chains and brakesmen from the local trains of the G.I.P. Railway.

16. Letter from Mr. Framroz Pestonji Shroff—Suggesting that all vehicles must be compelled to stop when tram cars are stopping at their stopping stations.

17. Letter from Mr. A. B. Acharya and others—Suggesting that the privies of a house near their chawl in Borbhat Lane should be required to be converted into water closets on the flushing system.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

18. Recommending approval to Rule 2 of Schedule C of the Water Bye-Laws and Bye-Law No. 1 being amended as proposed by the Commissioner.

19. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 50,000 to meet the share of the expenditure to be incurred during 1926-27 in connection with the construction of the Mahaluxmi Overbridge on reinforced arches.

20. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

21. Recommending sanction to the pay of the Encroachment Officer being fixed at Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem.

22. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. C. DeSa, Water Works Inspector Mandola Division, being allowed to draw a salary at the rate of Rs. 220 per mensem.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,275 to meet the cost of printing the Standing Orders of the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

24. Forwarding the Special Engineer's Progress Report of the Tansa Completion Works for the quarter ending 20th June 1926.

25. Forwarding for information a statement showing the net savings proposed to be effected in the Establishment Schedule of the Health Department.

26. Recommending sanction to a sum of Rs. 1,440 being given to a late Inspector in the Water Works Department from the Fines Fund.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,56,269 to meet the payment of certain debt charges.

28. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 250 required for expenses on printing etc., in connection with the meetings of the deputation of the British Social Hygiene Council being debited to the Municipal Fund.

29-30. Statement of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (29) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (30) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

31. Schools Committee's letter—Regarding the work of revising and republishing the registers of children in F and G Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

32. Reporting on a complaint about the leaky condition of a *nahani* in a premises at 1st Bhoiwada.

33. Reporting on a complaint about nuisance caused by the working of certain factories in Khetwadi 13th Lane.

34. Forwarding joint opinion of Counsel on the question whether a suit can lie against Government to restrain them from levying tax on transfers of property in the City.

35-36. Requesting sanction to certain amounts spent for improving private streets (35) Nos. 1, 2 and 4, Sankli Street and (36) Ghelabhai Street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 being declared as: "Improvement Expenses" and to their being recovered as proposed by the Commissioner in each case.

37. Reporting on a complaint about nuisance caused by certain pits near a chawl at Matunga.

38. Reporting on the condition of the ladder leading to Mahim Beach from the road alongside the Scottish Orphanage playground.

39. Reporting the action taken with regard to a complaint about the condition of Ulster Road.

40. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of certain latrines and urinals at the Junction of Clerk Road and Hornby Vellard.

41. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

42. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

43. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

44. Submitting a report as to the number of Kerosene oil lamps in the City.

45. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of combined latrines and urinals and a washing place near the Keshavji Naik's fountain at Dongri Street.

46. Regarding the question of constructing a road on the line of the existing Globe Mill Passage.

47. Regarding the question of the improvement of the dangerous corner at Khatav Ladha's Wadi at Parel Tank Road.

48. Requesting sanction to the revised estimates for the construction of Mahim Bay Storm Outfalls V, VI and VII.

49. Requesting sanction to a portion of Lamington Road between Charni Road Level Crossing and Sandhurst Bridge being named New Queen's Road.

50. Reporting on a complaint regarding the assessment charges in respect of a property in Northbrooke Street.

51. Reporting the number of applications received since July 1925 for permission to construct milch-cattle stables, etc.

52. Submitting a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed.

53. Requesting sanction to an additional condition being inserted in the draft lease of a plot of land from Government at Warden Road for installing an Air Compressor Station.

54. Regarding an offer of Sir N. N. Wadia and his brother Mr. C. N. Wadia for establishing a medical hospital near the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

55. Requesting sanction to the road from Kingsway to Naigaum Road being named "Tilak Road".

56-59. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of storm water drains in (56) a portion of New Purbhadevi Road (57) Tulsi Pipe Line Road from Dadar Road to Dadar Overbridge (58) portions of the 40 feet cross roads to the south of Sayani Road (59) the low-lying Dhobi Lines at Mahaluxmi.

60. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 168 being paid to a retired Mukadam in the Road Department.

61-63. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of (61) Storm water drains in Love Grove Road (62) storm water drains in certain portions of the Mahim Park Scheme (63) Sewers and drains in the proposed roads near the Sassoon Dye Works (64) a groyne on the Mahim foreshore and (65) a market at Dadar.

66. Submitting revised estimates for Mahim Development Scheme No. 8.

67. Requesting sanction to the lease of Municipal land near the Race Course to the Indian Broadcasting Company for Transmitting Aerial.

68. Regarding a proposal for reserving a site for a statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

69. Submitting a report as to the starting of a separate fund called the Market Fund.

70. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1925-26, together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS:—

71. Confirming the appointment of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar as Acting Executive Health Officer for a further period of one month.

72. Forwarding Government Resolution on the report of the Committee appointed for reporting on the policy to be adopted in connection with the further execution of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

73. Forwarding Government Resolution appointing the President as Chairman of the Advisory Committee for devising and co-ordinating anti-malarial measures in the City.

74. Forwarding copies of the report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March 1926.

75. Regarding reduction in the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate Chawls at Sewri.

76. Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Thanking the Corporation for their grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Society.

77. Letter from the Commissioner of Police—Regarding the nuisance caused by beggars, etc., at the Tramway Shelters.

78. Letter from Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor—Reporting that he has submitted to the Commissioner a draft Audit Manual for the Accounts Office.

79-80. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (79) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (80) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

81. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining certain particulars about the conservancy work of the City.

82. From Messrs. R. S. Nekaljay, S. L. Silam, R. A. Gole and G. K. Borade—For amending the Municipal Act so as to require the Standing Committee to inspect the stores in respect of which they have accepted tenders.

83. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee to report whether it is not desirable that the incumbent for the post of Municipal Commissioner should not hold that office for more than five years.

84. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare and Mr. R A Gole—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the practicability of reducing the present strength of the Supervising establishment and securing the services of an efficient Secretary on a smaller salary.

85. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. R. A Gole—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the advisability of inviting tenders for renting school premises.

86. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. S. A. Mantri—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to what savings can be effected from the Budget provision for rent of school premises.

87. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. R. S. Gole—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of issuing a circular to Heads of Departments for adopting stringent measures to effect savings in Budget provisions.

88. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. S. A. Mantri—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of charging a lower rate for the supply of unfiltered water to properties in the north of the Island.

89. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by R. A. Gole—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of amending the water charges rules in respect of premises at a greater distance than 500 feet from a Municipal main.

90-92. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(90) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of amending the provisions concerning private streets so that certain works therein can be carried out at Municipal expense and not at private expense. (91) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of certain roads, and (92) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of providing public urinals on a portion of DeLisle Road.

93. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee to expedite their report on the question of redistributing the seats in the Corporation allotted towards on a more equitable basis.

94. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For requesting the Commissioner to make a suitable provision in the Budget for planting road-side trees.

95. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee, seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—For requesting Mr. H. B Clayton, Municipal Commissioner on leave, to see personally incinerators and crematoria in England and make a report to the Corporation in the matter.

96. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For requesting the Commissioner to make a provision in the next year's Budget for the provision of a public crematorium for Hindus only in the City.

97. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of giving certain concessions to all biggaries working in the Municipality.

98. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For ascertaining from the Port Trust the cost of purchasing and installing an Incinerator at Vadala.

99. From Mr. H. J. Davis, seconded by Mr. Fazal I Rahimtoola—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. George Wittet.

100. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For obtaining a report from the Sanitary Measures Committee as to the advisability of amending Section 392 of the Municipal Act, so as to include Railway and Port Trust Workshops within its purview.

101 From Mr. J. R. C. Badham—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of Cadell Road, Mahim and Mahim Bazar Road and Bandra Causeway.

102. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of levying a special tax on Fire Insurance Companies.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION:—

103. Regarding the payment of rates and taxes in respect of a property owned by the Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charity Trust.

104. Regarding the naming of certain roads in the Dadar Matunga Estate of the City Improvement Trust.

105. Regarding the question of prescribing revised regular lines for a portion of Narayen Dhuru Street.

106. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th September, 1926.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th of October, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees Ten Crores divided into 800,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each of which 474,737 Shares have been issued and are now outstanding with Rs. 25 each paid up and Rs. 100 each uncalled thereon to Rupees Six Crores divided into 800,000 shares of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 15 each paid up and Rs. 60 each uncalled on the 474,737 Shares already issued and now outstanding and that such reduction be effected by returning by the instalments and at the times hereinafter mentioned to the holders of the 474,737 Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding paid up Capital to the extent of Rs. 10 per Share and by extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled Capital on all the 800,000 Shares to the extent of Rs. 40 per Share and reducing the nominal amount on each of the said 800,000 Shares from Rs. 125 to Rs. 75; and that a moiety of the said sum of Rs. 10 per Share to be returned to the holders of the 474,737 Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding be paid to them on the expiration of two months from the date of the Order of the High Court confirming this resolution for reduction of Capital and that the other moiety on the expiration of fourteen months from the date of the same Order."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING and such meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd of October, 1926, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER
Secretary.

Registered Office:—
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay dated the 25th September, 1926.

27393

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th October 1926, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1926.

(ii) To declare a dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect five Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. C.I.E., Mr. P. S Patuck, Mr. C N Wadia, C.I.E., Mr S. N. Pochkhanawalla and Mr. B. F. Madon, who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same article, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(vi). To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of September to the 18th day of October, 1926, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER.
Secretary.

27394

SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY. Candidates with experience will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Applications will be received upto the 30th September, 1926.

RAGHUBAR DAYAL,
Principal.

27385

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of LEAD PIG will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

27392

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

Suit No. 47 of 1333 Fasli

VITOBA AND OTHERS. ..... Appellants.
Versus
SHIRIN BAI & Others ..... Respondents.

To

DOSA BAI w/o Pestonji and sister of Pestonji Jehangirji, deceased aged 45, resident at Vandra, Palni Road, Bombay.

WHEREAS in the above case Vitoba on behalf of the Appellants has petitioned this Court stating that Pestonji Jehangirji, Respondent No. 7, having died on 14th Amardad, 1333 F. corresponding to 29th June, 1924, and that you are his heir and legal representative of the said deceased. Summonses were issued on your name many times, but returned unserved as you could not be found, the Notice is therefore published that the respondent named above should appear before this Court on 29th Bahman, 1336, F. corresponding to 2nd January, 1927, personally or through a pleader or in default the suit will be decided according to law and no further objections will be heard thereafter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th/18th day of Aban, 1335 F./ September, 1926.

(By order),
Registrar, High Court.

27398

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MITHABAI widow of Thaker Devji Kanji has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, easement, inheritance, maintenance or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Elden Road, opposite High Court, P. and O. Bank Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying or being on the East side of Chembur Road, in the Gavthan of Kirol Village, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 823 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Khot of Kirol as Gavthan land and bounded as follows:

That is to say, on or towards the East by the "Gavthan" land of the village of Ghatkoper, belonging to Chinabhoy Peraj, on or towards the West by a public road going to Chembur, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the Police Patel of Ghatkoper and partly by land belonging to Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Dharamdas Vallabhdas.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1926.

KAMDAR AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

27396

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 92 of 1924.

DORABJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA
..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BEJONJI ADARJI SUTERIA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 13, Collector's New No. 4840, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9553 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Fort Division, together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward "A", Ward No. 1060 and Street No. 74, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Custom House Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mahomed and on or towards the North by the property of Heptulla Allibhai and Esufally Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

27275

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CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS to Canvass Life and Marriage Insurance cases. Monthly premium Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Apply V. B. LEWIS, 33, Davierwala Bldg., Fort. Street, Bombay.
A R3786

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED— INFLUENTIAL AGENTS and CANVASSERS for Bombay, Poona, Nasik, and Konkan Districts. Please apply stating past experience, terms and reference to THE UGANDA COTTON TRADING CO., LTD., Sole Agents of THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of Calcutta, 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 27387

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY on a salary not exceeding Rs. 45 per month. Hours of attendance 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) with instructions to work whole day on special occasions. Applicant must state his age and send testimonials and his photograph if possible to the Secretary, Swarajya Sabha, 314, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. Bombay 4.
A 27397

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN. Rs. 750 or near offer. Original cost with extra types Rs. 2,900. American Multigraph No. 4, Printing Machine. Complete with Stand, Spare type and accessories. In perfect working order. May be seen at any time at Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona. Apply to the PRESIDENT, REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES, 1st Bn. The Royal West Kent Regiment.
N 27379

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Hedows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH, either a virgin or a widow, for a young Muslim Graduate, who belongs to a Royal family. The girl must be sensible and must afford to bear his English expenses for three years in England. No restrictions of caste and creed. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1815, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3767

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.—One—D.C. GENERATOR series wound of 100 Volts, 150 Amps 700 R.P.M. with suitable bed plate and driving pulley, also one spare amature (brand new) for same. ONE—D. C. GENERATOR of 105 Volts, 15 Amps, 1330 R.P.M. One—D. C. MOTOR, shunt wound, of 110 Volts, 1475 R.P.M. The above can be seen at the RUBY MILLS, Dadar, Bombay.
T R27372

FOR SALE— ROPE PULLEYS.—One — of 36" dia. 6 grooves of 1½" space 3½" bore, One—of 60" dia, 4 grooves of 11" space 3½" bore, One—of 84" dia, 6 groves of 1.1/2 space 5½" bore. The above can be seen at the RUBY MILLS. Dadar, Bombay.
T 27373

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 16 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "KHOTI" RIGHTS IN THE VILLAGE OF GHATKOPER, SALSETTE DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Coy., attorneys for Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee Contractor and Rattonshaw Muncherjee Kavarana, the proving executors of the last Will of Phiroz shaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla deceased, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will This Day MONDAY, the 27th inst. sell by public auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the "Khoti" rights of the following:—

All that the right, title and interests as the Khot of the village of Ghatkoper, Salsette District, Zilla Thana, as comprised in the indenture of Kowl dated 31st December 1845 including the right of recovery of rent, assessments, charges, and dues payable by all the "sooti", "Chiklee" and other tenants and also the rights of the Khot in all the palm and date trees, earth, sand, stone, gowthan etc., etc., in all that piece of land known as the village of Ghatkoper situate in Taluka Salsette bearing survey Nos. 1 to 260 and entry Nos. 1 to 983 and bounded on the east partly by the village of Vikhrole and partly by the creek on the west by the villages of Kirol and Pawai on the north by the villages of Pawai and on the south by the villages of Chembur and Kurla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "JARIWALLA BUILDING" SITUATE AT SANDHURST ROAD NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagagee and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor Mr. Jamshedjee Naorojee Gamadia in purguance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1925, and made between the said Jamshedjee Naorojee Gamadia of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land, admeasuring about 2001 square yards, situate on plots Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 80 of the Sandhurst Road East Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the buidings thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors bearing New Survey Nos. 4659, 4658, 4657, 4660, 4661 and Cadastral Survey No. 3511 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6819, 6820, 6821(1., 6821 (2), 6822, 7003/7006, Street Nos. 110-112, 114-116, 118-120, 1-3-8, 120, 124-126, 128, etc., and bounded, on the East by land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage on the South by Erskine Road, on the West by Doctor Street and on the North by Sandhurst Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT DADAR NEXT TO THE DADAR FISH MARKET ON DADAR MAIN ROAD.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on MONDAY, the 18th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of vacant Foras tenure land admeasuring about 979 square yards situate at Dadar next to the Dadar Fish market and bearing New Survey No. 1A/2008, Cadastral Survey No. 96 of Dadar-Naigaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 536, 537 and Street Nos. 169, 170 and bounded on the North by the property of Sardar Saheb Suleman Kassam Haji Mitha on the South by the property of Messrs. Khatri Hussein Mahomed and Khatri Abdul Rahiman Ahmed on the east by Dadar Road and on the west by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Coy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND COY., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros.
Classic of the Screen

"THE TENTH WOMAN"

6 Reels
STARRING
JUNE MARLOWE
A picture with plenty of action and novelty.
NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN ARE ALIKE
But
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
—Was a law unto herself. An exotic, inspiring tale of the most fascinating character ever flashed across the screen.

"FELIX ON THE JOB"
A tonic for the blues.
One of the new series of Felix which are more brilliant, funnier and cleverer than any past Felix.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
[POPULAR PRICES.]
presents:—
The most favourable actor in Movie
RODOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"BLOOD AND SAND"
The Tremendous Dramatic Force
Also One—Reel Comedy
MADAN'S RACE-KI-THES
Stopped by Censor Board
Will Screen NEXT SATURDAY.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN POONA.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises by the order and at the risk of the owner concerned and with the sanction of the Mortgagee:—

All that immoveable property known as "Victoria Building" situate at Connaught Road, Poona leading to the Railway Station and the General Post Office, being Nos. 5 and 6 Connaught Road, Poona within the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Registra- of Haveli at Poona, consisting of three Bungalows, two cottages, out houses and structures etc. within the Civil Limits of Poona, all at once or in separate lots at the same time and place.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. M. Karaka, Bar.-at-Law at his office in East Street, Poona, or the undersigned Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE, FURNITURE, SOFAS, PIECE-GOODS, WIRELESS APPARATUS MACHINERY, INSOLVENT'S PEDHI GOODS, SAFE, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th September, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs safes etc.

One Motor Skooter and one Soda Machine.

By order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr., Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Memimal Samdas (Insolvent):—

Godrej safe, clock, handies, pictures, electric ceiling fan, copper and brass pots, mehta boxes, etc.

By the order G. C. O'Gorman, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of M. Hassan alias Mahboob Hassan (Deceased):—

Table, chairs, framed pictures, wearing apparels, books, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
52 Pieces of flannels.

One lot wireless apparatus machinery.

By the order of Messrs. R. B. Bros:—
A lot of furnings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 25.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 25. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 17	67 83	47 69	47 35
Fort ..	0 84	100 91	54 1g	52 56
J.J.Hospital	0 00	82 13	58 38	49 97

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 25th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.830 inches (.012 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.725 " (0.29 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.022
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (0.1 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (1.4 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SSE
Velocity " " 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.17 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.55 "
" " " year 70.92 "

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SATURDAY THE 25TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.31	—0.39	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	5.03	—2.21	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.47	22.31	17.16	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.35	14.79	+1.56	19.62
Hissar ..	..	18.60	11.22	+7.38	14.47
Ambala ..	0.21	28.19	23.04	+5.15	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.81	22.24	+1.57	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	25.88	23.01	+2.87	26.90
Mainpuri ..	0.06	26.18	22.28	+3.90	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	34.07	32.10	+1.97	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	28.40	31.08	—2.68	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.06	29.14	33.26	—4.12	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.27	—0.19	3.63
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.34	+0.93	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	22.38	18.16	+4.22	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.45	+6.94	24.21
Kotah ..	..		25.65		28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	123.65	57.33	66.32	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	42 24	13.20	29.04	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	21.08	12.38	10.68	13.52
Veraval ..	..	50.56	17.26	33.30	15.80
Rajkot ..	..	23.97	24.48	+9.49	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	29.07	19.33	+9.74	21.80
Surat ..	..	59.13	37.98	21.17	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	48.91	27.25	21.67	28.33
Deesa ..	..	38.86	23.22	15.63	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	44.35	26.76	17.59	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.45	29.49	—6.04	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	63.04	48.57	14.47	55.11
Saugor ..	..	47.40	40.18	+7.22	44.96
Hoshangabad	0.28				48.83
Khandwa ..	..	25.98	25.18	+0.16	29.63
Akola ..	..	30.53	25.71	+1.82	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	18.54	27.01	—8.47	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	42.16	41.73	+0.43	48.97
Chanda ..	0.28	41.93	45.01	—3.08	51.90
Raipur ..	0.44	41.11	43.94	—2.83	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.17	87.83	65.96	+1.87	70.68
Ratnagiri ..	..	110.23	92.28	17.95	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	87.08	84.92	—2.16	94.95
Karwar ..	0.01	97.67	106.78	—9.11	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	1.45	15.29	17.56	—2.27	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	15.01	16.68	—1.67	22.35
Poona ..	..	19.33	19.20	+0.13	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.13	22.03	20.55	+1.48	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	13.50	12.99	+0.51	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.05	45.70	37.63	+8.07	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.24	27.98	22.68	+5.30	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	27.99	34.55	—6.56	40.06
Hyderabad ..	..	16.64	23.58	—6.94	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.12	97.71	105.48	—7.77	125.68
Calicut ..	..	107.49	86.36	21.13	117.16
Cochin ..	0.03	87.77	71.68	16.09	114.51
Travandrum ..	..	30.71	28.29	+2.42	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.34	38.96	20.46	18.50	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam			23.17		41.59
Bellary ..	..	8.50	10.61	—1.31	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	19.25	17.92	+1.33	31.25
Madras ..	0.07	9.36	14.51	—5.15	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	18.62	17.98	+0.64	38.37
Coimbatore ..	..	6.57	5.38	+1.19	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	14.24	10.58	+3.66	33.15
Negapatam ..	..	5.81	9.88	—4.04	54.4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are practically clear and humidity is normal. Temperature was below normal over most of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the area and clear over the north. Humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was considerably below normal in the east and moderately so elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded over Sind. The air is generally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana; the minimum on the other hand was higher than usual in Sind and lower in the north of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in excess in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.44 in. of rain and Chanda 0.28 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the extreme western parts and below normal in the north of the area.

The Konkan.—0.17 in. of rain was recorded at Bombay. Skies are lightly clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature at Bombay was 84 deg. 2 and the lowest 75 deg. 4, both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 1.43 in. of rain, Aurangabad 0.24 in and Sholapur a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather is becoming generally fine all over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Central Provinces, and local in Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few light falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar. Temperature is below normal in northwest India and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—No large change.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th September 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.,	17,42,77,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,40,33,000
	22,51,10,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,04,54,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,34,59,000
Bills Discounted	1,58,39,000
Bank Premises	54,84,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,05,79,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties etc.	10,92,95,000
	22,51,10,000

MILL STORES

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic English Rs. 17|8
Soda Sulphide German Rs. 10
Soda Hydrosulphide Re. 0|11|6
Soda Bichromate Rs. 28
Soda Nitrate Re. 0|5
Salt Aniline Re. 0|7|6
Salt Antimony Re. 0|7
Salt Epsom Rs. 3|8
Salt Glauber Rs. 4|8
Potash Chlorate Re. 0|3|3
Potash Bichromate Rs. 33
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5
Chloride Zinc Rs. 17|12
Acid Acetic Re. 0|7|6
Acid Oxalic Rs. 24
Sago Flour Rs. 12|4
Farina Rs. 12|10
Maize Starch Rs. 11|12
Dextrine Rs. 16
Liquor Ammonia Re. 0|8
Copper Sulphate Rs. 20
Alumina Sulphate Re. 0|8
Litharge Rs. 33
Alum of Chrome Rs. 12|4
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 35
Sugar lead White Rs. 39
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11|4

Dyeing chemicals changed hands but had little fluctuations. Alum of chrome, Bleaching Powder, and Sulphate of Alumina have had no interesting features, in the course of the week. Potash Chlorate saw renewed weakness and was quoted at Re. 0|3|3. Antomony and Aniline Salt have had no brisk demand. Potash mangate changed hands at 35 very rapidly in this week. Market is quiet.

Lord Irwin in giving away prizes to the successful students of the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, stressed on the usefulness of public school tradition for which achievement England claimed a large measure of credit.—A. P.

With the evidence of Messrs. Chambers and Hargreaves of Binny and Co. and of the representative of the Madras Piece-goods Association at Madras on Friday the sittings of the Tariff Board (Indian Cotton Textile Industry) in Madras were closed.—A. P.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

25 Sept. 1926.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 14 to 9 points in New York futures. The market eased at the opening on some hedge selling but later advanced on some trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 20 points down. The market declined on contained heavy hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their New Orbeans friends:—

Market is depressed by a bear movement but the underlying merits of the article will reassert themselves. We would buy."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.

"Market quiet and lower, think heavy covering by shorts at the decline. We ought to have some reaction but see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than reaction. We will still favour the bear side. Crop accounts continue generally favourable."

Messrs Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (5.55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite severe decline south apparently still selling. Apart from reactions think market will gradually work lower immediate future."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The strength of our market is altogether unwarranted and if prices are kept at their present level compared with Americans, no export demand can be looked for, and the local market will ultimately have to absorb more than the usual percentage of the crop so that by maintaining prices now operators are acting contrary to the best interest of the market, for the weakness will be all the more intense when it does develop.

Despite a slight reaction reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened easier at Rs. 301 ¼ and gradually sunk to Rs. 298 on Commission Houses selling. Around this level bazaar operators came out as buyers, lifting the rate steadily to Rs. 302 and the market finally closed at Rs. 301 ¾. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 302 ¾ and closed strong at Rs. 304 ¼ on offices buying.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 285 and as a result of general selling the rate gradually gave way to Rs. 282. The weakness however did not last long, for on Japanese Houses and Marwari Shroffs buying the price steadily improved to Rs 286¼ at which rate the market finally closed. Bengal January opened at Rs. 239 and closed steady at Rs. 242.

The ready market yesterday had a somewhat steadier feeling but the demand left a good deal to be desired.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Sept 25.
Fully Good Broach April/May	304 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	245
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	239

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 25. F Good	Good	F.G
			Fair
M G Bijapur	330	320	310
M G Southerns	330	320	310
M G Miraj	370	350	350
M G Compta	370	360	350
M G Cambodia	395	385	375

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Sept 25.
Fully Good Broach April/May	298
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	238
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	282

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept 25. Ready	Delivery. Mill terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	285/295	.....	
Bengal Fine M G	255/65		+29
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250/60	.....	
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	220/30	.....	
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/30	.....	
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	320/25	.....	
Nagpur Fine M G	320/25	.....	
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....	
Pulgaon Fine M G	305/10	.....	
Arvi Fine M G	310/20	.....	
Amraoti Fine M G	285/295	.....	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	280/290		+31
Mulkapur Fine M G	255/65	.....	
Khandesh Fine M. G	250/60		+20
Khandesh F. G M G	.....	.....	
Broach Fine M G	330/45	.....	
Broach M G M G	315/20	.....	
Muthia Fine M G	240/50	.....	
Muthia F. G M G	225/30	.....	
Dharwar F Good S.G	.....	.....	
Coompta M G	345/50	.....	
Westerns Good M G	290/300	.....	
Western H G.	.....	.....	
Miraj M. G	310/15	.....	
Cambodia F G M G	370/85	.....	
Navsari F. G. M. G.	.....	.....	
Surat F G M G	345/55	.....	
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	295/300	.....	
Dhollera F G M G	295/300	.....	
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	45	890	711
Central India	411	4,502	3,944
Barsi and Nagas	..	331	997
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	63	171
Beras	24	1,093	2,959
Central Provinces	..	84	1,337
Total Comras	477	7,163	10,119
Dholera	..	613	2,539
N.W. Provinces	58	939	1,178
Rajputana	231	2,726	899
Sind-Punjab	104	1,963	1,618
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	2,248	5,955
Westerns-Northerns	..	2,854	3,949
Coconada	..	..	5.8
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	147	3,314	2,685
Persian	..	1,260	556
American	..	2,996	138
Egyptian and African	..	6,711	9,026
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	913	32,795	39,775

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 23rd Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	235	10,576	27,111
Japan & China	200	10,778	19,429
Coast Ports	..	363	545
Up country by Rail	..	7,345	320
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,651	5,245
Total	435	44,713	52,650

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 25. To-day's Price.
October	14.63
December	14.84
January	14.93
March	15.12
May	15.31
Middling Spot	15.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

	New York, Sept. 25. To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	65,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 25. To-day's price.
October	14.60
January	14.87
Middling Spot	14.58

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Sept. 25. To-day's Rate
Demand Bills	484.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 25. To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		8.02
October	7.89	7.97
November		7.95
December	7.92	8.00
January	7.97	8.06
February		8.07
March	8.07	8.15
April		8.15
May	8.13	8.20
June		8.21
July	8.15	8.23
August		8.21
September		8.21
Middling Spot		8.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 25. To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		15.64
October		15.39
November	15.20	15.24
December		15.22
January	15.20	15.20
February		15.20
March		15.20
April		15.18
May		15.15
June		15.15
July		15.10
August		15.10
September		15.25
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		17.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 25. To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 25. To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	5.70
Scinde Fully Good	6.00
Scinde Fine	6.30
Bengal Good	5.80
Bengal Fullyy Good	6.10
Bengal Fine	6.40
Oomra Good	6.55
Oomra Fully Good	6.85
Oomra Fine	7.15
Broach Good	6.70
Broach Fully Good	7.10
Broach Fine	7.50

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/4½.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/10½.
Market:—Weaker on lower overseas advices and larger world's shipments.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/6.
Market:—Weaker.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 54/6.
Wheat, White Karachi Oct. shipment, paid and sellers 54/9.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,065,000 quarters.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 25.

Java Sugar, Fineo White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/6.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/9.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fineo White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fineo White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/10-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17-1/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £15.1/4.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment Hamburg sellers £19¾.
Oct./Nov. shipment Hamburg sellers £19¾.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold:—
Oct/Nov. shipment Hamburg sellers £19.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £16/17/6.
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £16/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Oct/Dec. delivery buyers 29/3.
Jan/Apl. delivery buyers 30/4½.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment offered £15-3/8.
Market:—Dull.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £1870/0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 25.

Silver:—China sold and India bought. Market quiet.

	To-day's price.
Spot	27-1/4
Forward	27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

	To-day's price. London, Sept. 25. To-day's Rate.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4.4.11½
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th September, 1926:—

Cotton	913 bales.
Wheat	2,736 cwts.
Linseed	2,879 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	Nil.
Gingellyseed	4 cwts.
Poppyseed	187 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,489 cwts.
Castorseed	2,063 cwts.
Rice	2,261 cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	184 cwts.
Mowraseed	25 cwts.
Gram	918 cwts.
Juwar	1,289 cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,550 cwts.
Coal	330 tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1242.
Bank's buying D D 1312.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1325.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134½
Bank's buying 60 days 130 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 140

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 179 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 5/16 24th. inst.
London—Japan 2/0 1/16 24th instant.
London—Paris 173.60 24th instant.
London—Belgium 181.00 24th instant.
London—Switzerland 25.14 24th instant.
London—Italy 132.00 24th instant.
London—Prague 164.00 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 25. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6
Fcs. Demand	1242
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	140
Shanghai	179 3/4
Japan	134
Singapore	167

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Sept. 25. To-da's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11.1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	181.75
T.T. Madrid on London	31.33
T.T. Milan on London	Unreceived
T.T. Berne on London	25.12
T.T. Paris on London	174.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Gold £4.4.11 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 27 1/4d. 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 3/8d. 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1/2 cts 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/10 per cent. 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent. 24th instant.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Sept. 25. To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4.9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/3.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 62/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 62/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 62/3.

London, Sept. 24.

Bar gold ready sh. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 27.4
Silver forward d. 27.6

TONE OF SILVER.—
Quiet. Market has fallen owing to China selling. India continues buying. China was a large seller at higher rate. Reaction possible after this fall.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Ready:—21/6/9
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/6, lowest 21/6/6, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/6
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/9, lowest 21/6/3, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—
Vaida Kartak:—
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Ready.—62/4/0
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 62/4/0, lowest 62/4/0, at 5-30 p.m. 62/4/0
Vaida Asho:—Opening 62/0/0, lowest 62/0/0, at 5-30 p.m. 62/0/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—1/4/0
Vaida Kartak:—
Tone:—Market quiet.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 25

To-day market somewhat easier and ruled all the time easy owing to weak holders unloading. Market is not likely to depress much.

Fazul opened 903/12 and closed at 890, B Dyeing 905; eased to 892/8, closed at 893/12; Pearls opened at 490, touched 488/12 closed at 485; Century opened at 388/12. gone down 380 and closed 382/8

Tata Steel deferred opened 235; gone up to 242/8, hence then touched to 230 and that of ordinary opened 62, reaching 62/8 and then eased off 60/8 closed at 61.

Imperial Bank fully paid in the opening done at 1417/8 and that of quarters 355. closed at 1410 and 352/8 respectively Centra Bank transacted at 27/12 closed at 27/8, India Bank 77/8, Eastern Bank 83.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2 ½	77	8
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	55	
Central	25	1½	27	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	53	
Imperial	500	40	1410	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	352	8
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	21	8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	146	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	122	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	345	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.a.	930	
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.a.	144	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.a.	116	
Dhond Baramati	100	5 p.a.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.a.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.a.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.a.	73	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.a.	81	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.a.	86	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.a.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.a.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.a.	155	
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.a.	720	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.a	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.a.	76	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	750	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1005	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	127	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1096	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.a.	980	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	572	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	780	

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			466	4
Akbari	500	..	260	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	10.6	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	260	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	516	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	140	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-4-0	6 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	160	30	400	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	600	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	142	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	76	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	230	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	61	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	35	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	8
New India	25	1y	25	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	6
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	475	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.a.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	893	12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	160	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92	8
Century	100	20y	382	8
Central India O.	100	16	545	
Central India P.	500	5 p.a.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	137	8
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	185	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	750	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	32	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	890	
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	670	
Globe	100	..	50	
Gokak	100	..	112	8
Ididoostan	1,000	125	1650	

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Sept. 25. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Brass English	1	57	0	0
Brass English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	8	0
Brass German	3/4	56	12	0
Brass German	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Sept 25. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3/4	60	0	0
Copper German	1	61	0	0
Copper German	1¼	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		31	0	0
Copper English Bars		54	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead Rangooni		25	8	0
Lead, country		23	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55	12	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61	8	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102.
5 per cent. Lon due 1935 Rs. 103.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|6
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107|3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/6.
Tone of Market.—Quiet and dull.

Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	183	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	781	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	386	4
Jamshed O.	250	..	0	
Khatau Makanjee	All		105	
Kilachand	25	..	5	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5700	
Madhova Scindia	100	..	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	120	
Madras United	250	15	505	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	113	12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	318	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	485	
Phoenix	100	10	435	
Premier	100	..	38	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	18	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8925	
Simplex	250	..	137	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	33	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	5	0
Swan	100		165	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2100	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 25.

Ahmedabad					445
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	903-12	905	892	893-12	
Century	388-12	390	382-8	382-8	
Central India	551-4	543-12	547-8	552-8	
Colaba Land					147-8
Crescent					185
Edward Sassoon					145
Fazulbhoy	903-12	903'12	890	890	
Finalay					135
Globe					50
Gokak					117 8
Indian Bleaching					185
Indore Malwa					385
Kohinoor					1150
Madhowjee					120
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					113-12
New Great	321-4	321-4	317-8	318-12	
Pearl			490	490 485	4 6
Pabany					246
Phoenix					435
Simplex	415	145	137	5 137-8	
Swadeshi		5.0	520	515 515	
Swan Mills					155
Tata Mill					135

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					285
Bombay Steam					172-8
Tram Co. Ord.	128-12	128-12	127-8	127-8	
Bundi Cement					21-8
Central India Mining					28-4
Indian Cement					147-8
Katni Cement Ord.					122-8
Shivarajpur					67-4
Tata Hydro	1100	1106-4	1095	1096 4	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	62	62-8	60-8	61	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	235	242-8	230	230	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Currency authority 6 p.m. at University School of Economics and Sociology.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 3.

Spinning Demonstration at Congress House; Girgaum Back Road, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Spinning Competition from 2 to 4 p.m. and Khadi Bazar from 3 to 8 p.m.

The Late Bai Rahimabai Charitable Dispensary, Matunga.—In the month of August 1926, in all 556 patients were treated in this Dispensary. These consisted of 325 men, 132 women and 99 children.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 27th instant, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 28th instant, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.).

Marwari Vidyalaya Old Students' Association.—Under the auspices of the above Association, a meeting will be held to-day (Monday) in the Marwari Vidyalaya at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. V. G. Rao of the Elphinstone College will speak on the "Scout Movement" Prof. N. N. Lala has kindly consented to preside. All those who are interested in Scout Movement are cordially invited.

Debate on Dowry System.—There will be a debate at the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano on Sunday, 3rd October, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Justino D'Souza will move that the practice of offering dowries at marriages among Catholics should be discouraged. Professor A. Correa Fernandes will lead the opposition. Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, solicitor, will occupy the chair. The debate is organised under the joint auspices of the Catholic Gymkhana Debating Society, the Catholic Library, the Catholic Students' Union and the Instituto Luso Indiano. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

Mahatmaji's Jayanti.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Grand Spinning Demonstration will be held from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sunday, 3rd October 1926 (12th day of Krishna Paksha of Bhadrapada) at the Congress House. All those interested in spinning are cordially requested to take part in the same and make it a grand success. A Spinning Competition will also be held on the very day from 2 to 4 p.m. when students of either sex will be allowed to take part in it. A Khadi Bazaar will be held from 3 to 8 p.m. the same day. A public meeting will also be held and the time and place will be announced later on.

INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS LTD'

A extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Steel Wire Products, Limited, was held in Bombay on Friday evening to consider certain resolutions for changing the registered office of the company from Bombay to Jamshedpur in the province of Bihar and Orissa.

In the notice convening the meeting it was stated that the alteration of the articles of association proposed for effecting the change in the registered office, of the Company would not take effect, unless and until the special resolution in that behalf was confirmed by the Court.

The following resolutions were among those adopted by the meeting:—

"That the Memoradnum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the name Jamshedpur in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the name 'Bombay' in the second paragraph thereof."

"The qualification of every director of the company (other than the ex-offfio director, special director and the debenture director) shall be the holding of 50 shares in the company. A first director may act before acquiring his qualification."

WATSON'S HOTEL TRAGEDY

Sylvester De Souza, a young Goan respectably connected, met with his death under tragic circumstances. At about 9.30 p.m. on Friday, he fell from a room on the third floor of Watson's Hotel from a height of about 300 feet He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state. He expired on Saturday morning, death being due to severe concussion of the brain and internal haemorrhge.

An inquest was held over his body on Saturday noon, by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner, when a verdict of death due to accidental fall was returned.

The evidence showed that the deceased who lived at Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, went to Watson's Hotel where he had made an appointment with one Mrs. Sterling living on the third floor. She went to dress up while the deceased moved up to the room of Mrs. O'Brien on the same floor. He went on to the verandah and seating himself on the baluster was conversing with Mrs. O'Brien. Mrs. O'Brien went inside for a while. She heard a thud and on returning found that the deceased had fallen down. Mrs. O'Brien added in her evidence that the deceased had lost his balance on the rails and fell down. The deceased, who had only his shirt and trousers on, was immediately removed to the hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest.

GERMAN GLOBE TROTTERS

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

A party of tourists consisting of german notables, arrived in Bombay on Friday to start on a tour in the country, making its first halt at Poona. It consists of Count and Countess Mellin Prince Hesso Zu Leimingen Miss G. Gutschmidt, and Mr. B. Budde with mechanic Wernicke The party started from Germany in April last on a world tour on two Steyr Cars. It is undertaken with a purely sporting purpose. They passed through Austria Hungary, Roumania Bulgaria, and Turkey. From Constantiople they crossed over to Egypt visiting the pyramids, the Assuan Dam, Tutankhaman's tombs, etc. After this they entered upon the hazardous journey across the great Sahara and then turned northwards towards Morocco and Tunis taking ship at Alexandria for India. They arrived in Bombay on Friday and left yesterday for Poona.

The party had hearty receptions at almost all the places they visited. They were greatly impressed with the city and said that, though they were in an eastern city, the business, the traffic and the general lay-out of the city compared favourably with any western city. They looked forward with great anticipation to see more of India, and hoped to be the recipients of her traditional hospitality. Prince Leimingen is a member of the Royal family of Bavaria and closely related to Prince Ruppert of Bavaria. Prince Leimingen has an extensive motor trade on the Continent and is greatly interested in motoring activities throughout the world. Countess Mellin, who is also a keen motorist, was largely responsible in successfully taking the party through the Sahara. One of the members Mr. Budde is greatly interested in natural history.

After touring India, the party will proceed by car to Burma, the Malay States, Java, China and then cross over the Pacific in boat to America, and return to Germany by the end of February next.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

ROAD "HOG" GETS 3 MONTHS RIGOROUS.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which B. S. William Pereira was charged with rash and negligent driving at Wodehouse Road on the 31st of July last.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Mr. H. N. Choksey was driving his Fiat car along Wodehouse Road and going towards the Hotel Majestic. When he came down the Wodehouse Bridge, it was alleged, the accused came up suddenly from Queen's Road in a Wolseley car and collided with the Fiat. The accused came up so fast that with the impact the Fiat car was pushed back and dragged towards the pavement on the South where it tilted and lay on its side. All the inmates of the Fiat received serious injuries, one lady being still ill suffering from concussion of the brain.

The accused categorically denied the charge and said he had slackened his speed and sounded the horn. The collision, he said, was due to the Fiat coming in the same direction which interlooked both the cars.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. MEIGHEN RESIGNS PREMIERSHIP

NEW GOVERNMENT SWORN IN

LONDON, Sept 26.

Ottawa.—Mr. Meighen after handing Lord Byng his resignation of Premiership announced that he was resigning the chairmanship of the Conservative party and was not contesting another election.

The new Mackenzie King Government has been sworn in. Ministers of Finance, Justice, Railways, Marine and Fisheries, Agriculture, Interior and Solicitor General are the same as before the resignation in June. The Postmaster-General is Veniot, the French-Canadian ex-Premier of New Brunswick. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is James Malcolm, and of Labour Peter Heenan.

Mr. Meighen made a statement that as the Imperial Conference was of an unusual importance, Conservatives would facilitate in every way attendance of Canada. If parliament was summoned in autumn ex Conservative Government agreed to assist in the prompt passing of estimates of the last session and in the despatch of any other business not finished at the dissolution.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Ottawa.—Mr. Mackenzie King has announced that he will attend the Imperial Conference accompanied by Mr. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and possibly other Ministers and also Mr. Vincent Massey who will be appointed the first Canadian Ambassador to Washington after consultation with the British Government with regard to his official duties and the question of his co-operation with the British Ambassador.—Reuter.

CHASMAWALA SURRENDERS

HIS VAIN ATTEMPT FOR LIBERTY.

Great sensation is caused by the report among the public and the police that Babu Chasmawala, the notorious leader of dacoits, who was under trial at Bandra Police Court, has once again given a slip and absconded from the lock-up at Bandra. Babu Chasmawalla, it will be recalled, had escaped from the Esplanade Police Court lock-up in March last and was brought back to Bombay from Jalgaon and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, in July last. He was then taken to Bandra, where he was being tried along with other colleagues in connection with a series of dacoities in the suburbs. While undergoing trial he once again tried his luck for liberty, and escaped from the lock-up on Saturday morning after trying his usual methods of breaking the bars by jemmy and other implements.

THREE ACCOMPLICES ALSO TAKEN.

Babu Chasmawalla has, besides, himself taken three of his accomplices. They were kept in the magisterial custody at Bandra and though it is not known how they managed to escape, enquiries show it that they opened the door of the cell by removing the nuts which held the bolts attached to the latch. It is, however, incomprehensible even to the police how they succeeded in getting rid of the leg irons which they had on or how they could have run away with the irons still on. As regards the prison clothes, they left them behind in their cell and nobody can tell what substitutes they wore instead.

That the prisoners could not have removed the powerful and rusty nuts on the bolts without suitable instruments goes without saying. How they came by any such instrument or instruments is a matter for investigation. They have, however, left behind them one old rusty table knife with which they stabbed the constable.

Police machinery for tracing the fugitives was at once set in motion and telephone and telegraph wires were kept buzzing.

An extensive search is being made in the Marole jungle for the fugitives' apprehension.

HOW THE PRISONERS WERE KEPT.

The prisoners were kept in a room at Bandra lock-up. The room had a single door made of thick iron bars and secured by massive crossbar and padlock. It had no windows. On the narrow verandah in front of the room and an equally narrow step of the courtyard facing it two constables armed with rifles patrolled up and down.

Half a dozen more constables occupied rooms standing alongside the room in which the prisoners were locked and some of them were sleeping on the verandah. The prisoners themselves, as already stated, had leg irons and jail clothes on.

Undaunted by all these apparently insurmountable difficulties, Babu Chasmawalla and his comrades have accomplished a feat scarcely equalled in the history of Indian crime. The manner in which it was accomplished is a marvel of ingenuity aand daring.

Not only have they succeeded in making good their escape, but they also succeeded in carrying away with them a police rifle after disarming the constable on patrol duty and inflicting on him serious stab wounds on the face and the head.

"I WILL AGAIN ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY."

The escaped prisoners were very closely pursued by a police search party, who eventually succeeded in spotting them in the Borivli jungle on Saturday evening. Cornered by the police in an open space in the junge, Chasmawalla and his associates were forced to surrender. While they were being secured, one of them managed to make good his escape. The police are making a rigid search for the fourth man.

When taken back to Bandra jail, Chasmawalla is reported to have said that he would still escape from custody. A posse of armed Police Constables has been stationed near the cell in which Chasmawalla is confined.

DEMPSEY-TUNNEY RETURN BOUT ?

TERMS OF THE NEW CHAMPION

LONDON, Sept 25.

New York.—A prominent British promoter has offered Tunney a return bout with Dempsey at the Wembley Stadium in June. Tunney's Manager, Gibson, has replied that Tunney will fight for 750,000 dollars, the amount which Dempsey received at Philadelphia. Money must be deposited with the New York Bank before Tunney has sailed. He will not take a penny less.—Reuter's Special.

DARING ATTEMPT AT TRAIN ROBBERY

NO ARRESTS MADE

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

News has reached here of a daring attempt at robbery on number 12 down train of the N. W. Railway when it was leaving Taxilla yesterday. Four raiders are reported to have jumped into the brake-van, thretened the guard with a revolver and secured the keys of the locks of the safe, but as it was rivetted the gave up the attempt.

A railway police constable accompanying the train noticing that there was no light in the brake-van stopped the train and rescued the guard who was found securely bound by the bandits. Meanwhile the raiders had escaped. None of them have been so far arrested. The police are making vigorous enquiries.—A. P.

JAIN STUDENTS' GATHERING

MR. JAVAKAR'S ADVICE

The annual social gathering of the students of the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya was celebrated at the Vidyalaya building on Sunday, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. A large number of Jains of both sexes was present. The gathering witnessed a long and varied programme of music, magical performances and humorous speeches staged by students of the Vidyalaya. At about 4 p.m. Mr. Makanji J. Mehta in proposing Mr. Jayakar to the chair, said that the president-elect required no introduction. He was a leading member of the Bombay Bar. His efforts in the interest of his country were well-known. As a member of the Bombay Legislature, Mr. Jayakar did splendid work while leading the opposition. Wishing Mr. Jayakar every success in his efforts in the election to the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mehta said that was best qualified for that position.

After Mr. J. Dhruva had read out the report of the activities of the students during the year, the chairman addressing the gathering expressed his regret that he could not speak in Gujarati. The community which could erect a magnificent building at a heavy cost for its students within the course of 11 years deserved certainly commemorated and remembered to its credit by other communities.

VALUE OF SANSKRIT

Mr. Jayakar dwelt at length on the necessity of every Hindu student's learning Sanskrit language compulsorily up to a certain age. Insisting on the point, he said that he held very strong views on the subject. Sanskrit was the language of the Hindu ancestors and if the Hindu students meant to live as a cultural—not political—entity they ought to devote some years of their age in learning Sanskrit, as every European learns Greek or Latin. The ideal of learning set forth in the sacred books written by learned men of the past was narrated in a parable. It was stated that the Goddess of Learning came to the earth from heaven in the form of a cow and said that she should not be handed over i.e. learning should not be imparted to a student who was devoid of 'Tapas' or discipline, sushrusha or service and bhakti or devotion. That was the ideal characteristic of a student. But, deplored the speaker, those virtues were rarely to be found in the students of the day, as the system of education utterly unsuitable to Indian ideals. There was no affection between students and teachers—and so many other defects could be stated. In the end, the chairman thanked the organisers for asking him to attend the pleasant function from where he was going back a much wiser man.

After partaking of light refreshments, the gathering witnessed the "Shankit Hridya)' drama staged by the students and dispersed late at night.

THE MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW TO CELEBRATE IT

GRAND SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Grand Spinning Demonstration will be held from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on Sunday the 3rd October (12th day of Krishna Paksha of Bhadrapada) at the Congress house. All those interested in Spinning are cordially requested to take part in the same and make it a grand success.

A Spinning Competition will also be held on the very day from 2 to 4 p. m. when students of either sex will be allowed to take part in it.

A Khadi Bazaar will be held from 3 to 8 p. m. the same day.

A Public Meeting will also be held the time and place will be announced later on.

DARING ROBBERY OF MAIL BAGS

NO ARRESTS MADE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

One of the most sensational and daring robberies of mail bags occurred yesterday afternoon in London when the mail motor van containing diamonds, pearls, money orders and cheques of the value of at least eighty thousand sterling was abandoned by the driver who was engaged by the carriage contractors to the post office in recognition of his strike services. While the postal official accompanying him entered the post office at Smithfield in the centre of the City, the driver made off along the side streets towards Kings Cross, discarded his cap, overcoat and gloves, removed a large bag from the van, entered the waiting motor van and escaped. No arrests have been made.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

CONSOLIDATION OF TIES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Brussels.—M. Eugene Baie, Secretary-General of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference announces that Sir Stanley Johnson will leave for India on the 6th of October and arrive in Delhi for the opening of the next session of the Legislative Assembly in the capacity of the High Commissioner of the Conference in order to consolidate the existing ties between the Indian legislature and the Conference. He will be received by the Viceroy.

M. Baie will officially visit Egypt in winter and the Near-East in the Spring.—Reuter.

"WE DO NOT DESPISE EACH OTHER"

LESSON FOR HINDUS & MUSLIMS

AN EGYPTIAN WOMAN'S VIEW

Miss Zakia Abdul Hamid Suleiman, the Egyptian lady educationalist, who had come on a visit to India to study Indian condition, left for Egypt by Saturday's mail. Miss Zakia, it will be remembered, stayed at the Satyagrahashram for a day previous to her return to Bombay. She found Mahatma Gandhi "the most delightful human being." During her tour in India Miss Zakia very carefully studied the question of Hindu-Muslim relations and in the course of her interview she declared:

"One of the things that cut me to the quick was when I noticed some wooden shades at some of the Railway stations, on which was written in bold type: 'water for Hindus,' and 'water for Mahomedans.' I also notice these people actually carrying pails of water for Hindus and shouting. I pictured myself at that time carrying the bucket of white paint and brush and taking a general tour round India and stopping at railway stations and washing away such things which made up for nothing but trouble and accentuating differences between the two communities. To my mind, such things should not be allowed to exist in India. I may tell you that no such differences exist in Egypt, although there are two communities. In Egypt there is no such thing as caste distinction. We are largely a Muslim country, where the democracy of Islam could be noticed in every mosque. For instance, both the King and a "fakir" (beggar) kneel down on the same carpet in an Egyptian mosque. Even outside the mosque, no distinction of any kind is observed in Egypt. In short, we do not despise each other, as is being done in India."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DATES FOR ELECTIONS.

The dates for the coming Elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Bombay Presidency have now been fixed. October 7 will be the last day for the nomination of candidates for all constituencies. The scrutiny of nomination papers will take place on October 11 in respect of all constituencies, other than the European constituency while October 13 will be the date for scrutiny of nominations for the Bombay European constituency.

The Polling days are fixed as follows:—

For the Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan constituencies November 18.

For the Landholders' constituency November 16.

For the European constituency November 19 and

For the Indian Commerce constituency November 20.

The counting of votes will take place on November 24, in so far as the Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan constituencies are concerned while for the Landholders' constituency the counting will be on November 29, for the European constituency, November 26 and for the Indian Commerce constituency November 25.

The procedure for nominations, the qualifications of candidates, etc. are shown in the revised Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, sold at the Government Book Depot, Town Hall, Bombay for Rs. 1/12/0.

PRIMUS STORE AND GUJARATI WOMEN

ONE MORE FATALITY

"Having often heard of cases of burns which frequently occur in the residences of Gujarati Hindus who use primus stoves, the jury strongly recommend that the use of these stoves be abandoned" With these significant remarks, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by shock due to severe accidental burns, in an inquest touching the the death of Kashibai Bhikhalal (19) held on Sunday noon.

DOCTORS' REFUSAL.

It appeared that Kashibai resided with her mother-in-law at Habib Building C. P. Tank. On Saturday at about 1 p.m. She was lighting a stove for boiling dirty clothes when suddenly her saree caught fire, she raised a cry which woke up her mother-in-law who was sleeping in an adjoining room. After great efforts the flames were put out. As the deceased had sustained very severe burns, medical help was sought from Doctors A. P. Kothare and A. N. Koppekar both of whom refusing to go to the deceased's house to attend her, asked for her removal to the hospital. The police who were then informed removed the deceased to the J. J. Hospital where she expired the same night.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, the above verdict was recorded.

WAR MEMORIAL TO BRITISH FORCES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Doiran (Salonika).—The War memorial to the British forces and "all missing" erected on the Colonial Hill overlooking Lake Doiran was unveiled by Sir George Macdonogh in the presence of distinguished company of the British and Greeks and representatives of all the Balkan allies. There was an imposing guard of honour with band supplied by the Royal Navy and the Greek army.

The memorial erected by the War Graves Commission consists of an obelisk guarded by a lion on each side and four detached pylons on which are recorded names of those whose bodies have never been identified and of whom we have no personal record in war cemeteries.—Reuter's Special.

MAZAGAON TRAGEDY

A CHRISTIAN SHOT DEAD

SEQUEL TO SECTIONAL ENMITY

Mazagaon was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Friday night when in a fracas between two sections of the Goan Christian seamen, one Santan Rodrigues was shot dead with a revolver by Vincent Correa, a seaman. Rodrigues was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, but died in a few minutes soon after admission.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday when a large number of Christian seamen were present.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The tragedy is said to be the outcome of the inimical state of feeling prevailing between the members of the Indian Seamen's Union and the Bombay Seamen's Union, Correa belonging to the latter and Rodrigues to the former. In the locality which was the scene of the trouble there are situated a number of clubs which are inhabited by most of the seamen of Bombay. Owing to the subdued warfare that had been going on for a long time past, Correa's life, it is alleged, was threatened and his friends tried to save him.

Mr. Frank Oliveira with Mr. Lawrence de Souza appeared for the suspect Correa at the inquest.

Ganpat Govind, a C. I. D. police constable, who had gone to Mr. Lobo, a pleader, with a message from Inspector Patwardhan, stated he accompanied Mr. Lobo in a taxi to D'Lima Street. A person called Furtado was also in the taxi. Mr. Lobo directed the driver to stop opposite a house at D'Lima Street and spoke something to a woman standing on the verandah of the house. Vincent Correa came out of the house after a short while and was asked by Mr. Lobo to enter the taxi. When he did so, about a hundred persons surrounded the car and refused to allow the car to move. Witness alighted from the car and moved a few paces away when he heard the report of a pistol. On turning back he saw Correa near the taxi, flourishing a pistol which he had in his hand. The crowd dispersed and Correa entered the taxi. Witness saw a man lying on the road bleeding from his head. Witness asked the taxi man to drive on. Seeing some policemen on the way the taxi was stopped. Witness handed over Correa to some police officers who advanced towards the vehicle. The pistol was found on the floor of the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oliveira, witness admitted that the persons who surrounded the car were armed with sticks, but he could not say whether Rodrigues was so armed. He heard some people in the crowd shout, "Maro, maro", "don't let the car go away", etc.

Mr. J. P. Lobo, the pleader, who is a member of the Managing Committee of the Seamen's Union, examined, said that there was a crowd collecting ahead of the car. Correa came towards the car and boarded it, on the side to the right of Mr. Lobo. The crowd surrounded the car and witness heard a revolver shot from his right side. A lot of commotion ensued and witness was alarmed. The taxi proceeded a few paces. The C. I. D. constable arrested Correa. Seeing a few police officers in front, the taxi was stopped. The occupants were searched and the revolver was found on the floor of the taxi. Witness added that the crowd around the taxi was rowdy. He heard the sound of a blow falling on the taxi. A stone was also thrown at the car. Soon after that he heard the revolver shot. Witness noticed a revolver in Correa's hand with its barrel pointing upwards.

Caridade Braganza, a member of the Indian Seamen's Union of which Rodrigues also was a member, said he met Rodrigues at the corner of D'Lima Street at about 8 o'clock on Friday night. They noticed a car and a crowd ahead of them. Rodrigues went up and stood near it. Correa came from his house and fired a revolver at Rodrigues. Being afraid witness did not go forward.

During cross-examination, witness said Correa was getting on to the left footboard of the car when he fired. The crowd consisted of 10 or 12 persons. Others were coming and going. Some of them were armed with sticks. He did not remember whether Rodrigues had a stick.

After the examination of Dr. Henry Byrne, house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, the Coroner ordered a post-mortem for a further examination of the brain of the accused and for the removal of the bullet which had not passed out.

JURY'S VERDICT.

In returning a verdict of death from injury to the brain from a revolver shot, the jury remarked: "We are of opinion that the suspect Correa was armed with a revolver and that it went off while he had it in his hand, but we are unable to hold that he deliberately fired it with intent to cause death. He may have fired it merely to frighten away the crowd which had surrounded him or it may have gone off accidentally."

Correa, the suspect, was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay at the Mazagon Police Court on an application for remand. Mr. Lawrence D'Souza's application for bail was refused and the accused remanded into police custody.

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Viscount Willingdon accompanied by Viscountess Willingdon sailed to-day for Canada to take up the Governor-Generalship.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1926.

A BLUNDERING SENATE.

The University of Bombay has not added to its reputation for consistency or for its respect for Oriental scholarship by its decision to rescind its own considered resolution of a year ago to institute a Faculty of Oriental Learning. This is not the only instance of the present Senate's vacillation even in important matters. The muddle into which it recently threw the question of vernaculars and classics by changing and re-changing its own resolutions has led many to wonder whether it has any clear convictions on the all-important subject of Indian culture. The present question is less complicated and need not have confused the Senate of an Oriental University. Oriental scholarship is highly respected even in the West. And not infrequently it is the works of Western orientalists with all the inevitable defects of those works that have to be used here as text books partly because of the glamour of Western scholarship but mainly because Indian Universities themselves do not provide the facilities necessary for the production of better works. The study of Arabic is almost dead. That of Persian is fast dying. Even of Sanskrit it is but a smattering that our graduates get. The study of ancient Indian history as of the ancient East generally has suffered the same fate. For some time past Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and some others made strenuous efforts to convince the Syndicate and the Senate of their grievous neglect of the very foundation of Oriental culture and at last with the aid of a Committee of the Faculty of Arts which was composed of members of Boards of Studies in different Eastern languages he elaborated a scheme of Oriental studies, and the Senate resolved in March 1925 to institute a separate Faculty of Oriental Learning. What has happened since that the Senate should now wantonly scrap its resolution?

The arguments that were advanced at the last meeting of the Senate against the institution of the new Faculty were neither new nor convincing. Some of them, such as the one advanced by Mr. Hamill that if a proposal for Oriental Faculty were made in the West it would be considered a retrograde step, were childish. Dr. Viegas, who led the opposition, urged that as the Bombay University was an Oriental University it was unnecessary to have a separate Faculty for Oriental learning. Strange logic this! If ours is an Oriental University in any higher sense than that it is situated in the Orient, it should have been rather an argument for the recognition, first and foremost, of a Faculty of Oriental studies, whatever may be the number and claims of other Faculties. Dr. Viegas pleaded for greater attention to technological instruction. Whoever has questioned the need for technological instruction? But that instruction need not stand in the way of those who wish to specialise in Oriental studies. Dr. Paranjpye did not deny the claims of these studies but tried to make out that it was possible to recognise those claims without instituting a separate Faculty. If the claims are conceded and if, as is obvious, Oriental studies are of a specialised character, why should there not be a separate Faculty? It would not mean much cost or any complication in the University's constitution. It is possible that many feared that exclusively Oriental linguistic studies would not give the students a sufficiently wide culture. But those fears could have been removed if the standard of admission to specialised courses had been raised to the Intermediate stage, and if ancient oriental history and comparative philology were included in the special courses.

In short the Senate has blundered and blundered egregiously. Its present decision cannot be the last word on the subject. We entirely agree with Prof. Wadia, by no means an antiquated scholar, who said that the time is ripe to make the study of oriental languages almost a Home Rule question and that to maintain the national status and to preserve national individuality the study of vernaculars and their parent languages is a vital necessity. Indians will not allow themselves to be robbed of the best in their ancient heritage by the caprice of a semi-official Senate. Saturday's discussion and decision have once again brought into relief the utter incapacity of the Senate, as constituted at present, to meet the national requirements of India in the field of culture and the urgency of reform in its constitution so as to make it a worthy custodian of Indian traditions and a capable exponent of Indian aspiration.

INDIAN NATIONHOOD

Every one by now knows of Lord Olivier's letter to the "Times" holding officialdom partly responsible for the present Hindu-Muslim tension. Stung to the quick, Sir Henry Stanyon, whose long stay in India has only confirmed his prejudices, replied in the same paper to Lord Olivier trotting out the old exploded contention that India is not a nation at all, being divided into a number of races and creeds and without a common language. Mr. Stanley Rice, who is by no means an enthusiast of self-government in India, felt that Sir Henry's arguments were too much even for Englishmen to swallow and has promptly exposed their hollowness. We quote a few sentences from his letter to the "Times" only because a testimony from a non-Indian must have some special weight. Mr. Rice thinks that the parrotcry of India not being a nation is due to prejudiced people dwelling on only one side of the shield. "While every one", he says, "dwells upon the centrifugal forces, no one so much glances at the centripetal". He adds: "India, like Italy, is marked out by Nature to be a self-contained whole. The vast majority of her population live under a system of culture peculiar to her. .... She has now a federated system of government which combines the roles of sovereign and suzerain: in her attitude towards other countries she acts as a single whole, and she possesses a Zollverein which includes all British India. Even the Muhammadans, who have separate traditions and a separate religion, have more affinities with India than with any foreign Islamic country".

Mr. Rice also exposes the fallacy of regarding Nationality as if it were a rigid thing cast in a single pattern or as if it demanded a uniformity of race and religion. He asks if Russia and the United States are homogeneous in race, tradition or religion. The same question may be asked of other countries like Canada, Switzerland, China and several others. So far as language is concerned, three distinct languages are spoken in Switzerland, German, French and Romansch, not to speak of some minor ones. Let it not be forgotten in this connection that in India, out of her population of 300 millions about 100 millions speak Hindi while those speaking Urdu which is not much different from it, are not less numerous. This is exclusive of many millions who understand these languages though they do not ordinarily speak them. If it were not for Indian education being controlled by Government from top to bottom, a vast majority of Indians should have been able to-day to speak Hindustani as the national language of India. Yet language is not the only centripetal force which goes to unite India but which an alien Government fails to utilise. If India demands to-day self-government, it is not merely because it is her birth-right but also because the can thereby make herself as compact a nation as any other in the world.

PUNJAB LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

The politics of the Punjab are most puzzling. The province has been known to be most ridden by communalism. A manifesto published by a number of Congress workers of the Punjab shows that the internal affairs of the Congress Committees there are in a deplorable condition. It is difficult to believe that the two phenomena are quite disconnected. The signatories of the manifesto, who include many Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice-Presidents of Congress Committees, bitterly complain that the general work of the Congress has been entirely neglected, the number of Committees has dwindled down, the funds are non-existent and that constructive work is practically nil. The signatories, therefore, propose to form a new body called "Congress Sudhar Committee" to rid the Punjab Congress Committees of all taint of party spirit and personal recrimination. The Sudhar Committee, we are told, will have no concern with the forthcoming elections but will strive to promote constructive work and to put the Congress Committees in the hands of responsible men intent on steady work. The aims of the new body of workers are certainly commendable. But their success will depend upon how they set about their work. If they only cry down the present committees and seek to oust the present executive from power, they will have only added one more party or group to the existing ones. If, on the other hand, they regard themselves as volunteers, leaders as they are and bend all their efforts to some constructive work or other, be it never so humble, they will be teaching others the only and most effective way of putting an end to the mutual recriminations that now fill and foul the air. Their decision to keep themselves aloof from the ensuing elections is not consistent with the mandate of the Congress, which requires that all possible help should be given to Congressmen wherever they stand as candidates.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(By Dr. B. S. MOONJE.)

I admire the nobility of the efforts initiated by Pandit Motilalji in co-operation with the great Moslem Nationalist, Moulana Abulkalam Azad, for attaining Hindu Moslem Unity. There can be no Hindu who can view these efforts with any feeling other than of heart-felt gratitude. I entirely agree with the diagnosis, so far as it goes, of these two eminent Nationalists about the cause of these Hindu-Moslem disburbances which they discover in what they aptly discribe the indiscriminate mixing of the political and the religious issues. This intermingling of political and religious issues has now gone on unabated and unchecked for the last six years since first it received the seal of approbation from Mahatmaji in 1919 when he decided to join the Khilafat movement and involved the Congress also into its vortex. This long continued mixed propaganda has resulted in inducing in our Moslem brethren a mentality of Pan-Islamism. Mahatmaji is now in despair and is sitting quiet and patiently to see when either or both the communities will be exhausted and tired of these conflicts. Under the circumstances a man of this mundane world like myself may be excused if, in his justifiable scepteism, he were to ask-where is another man of greater personality and saintly character to essay an enterprise where in Mahatmaji unreservedly owns such complete and signal failure? Looking at it in this pessimistic mood, one does not feel any enthusiasm over the Indian National Union. It may at best turn out to be one more party to crowd so many that have sprung up of late. But no enterprise nobly conceived deserves to be discouraged and from this point of view I welcome it and pray for success to it.

Not Expedient.

As for the possibility of success in this movement, on its merits I am not very hopeful; neither do I consider it expedient, as it is, for the following reasons:—

(i) No movement for bringing about Hindu Moslem Unity is ever likely to succeed unless the problem is tackled in its political aspect also, which this new enterprise deliberately avoids to do.

(ii) The idea of communal representation must be given a decent burial and the sooner it is done, the better but I wonder if the Moslem would ever agree to give it up.

(iii) Islam is a proselytising religion and, therefore, the Hindu has to join the race for increase of numbers in competition with the Moslem purely in self-defence so that he may not be extinct in course of time. This rivalry, therefore, which often culminates in enmity and fighting, is inevitable. I wonder if the Moslem would ever agree to give up proselytising from the altruistic motive of achieving Hindu-Moslem Unity.

(iv) Bringing into existence a special and separate organisation for the purpose is not expedient; because there is the National organisation of long-standing and well-established prestige, the Indian National Congress. The Congress is not conceived on nor has it ever been run on communal lines, though from the beginning, the Moslems have been taught to keep themselves at arm's length from it and consequently the Hindus have always been in predominant majority in it. I would any moment, prefer to do through the agency of the Congress what Pandit Motilal wants to do through this newly started organisation.

If need be I would even modify the franchise rules of the Congress so that no one should have any excuse to keep away from the Congress. The Congress is the parent body which nourishes all party organisations within its fold, being the property of all and exclusively of none.

As it is the Moslems who are primarily responsible for introducing the evil of communalism in the affairs of the land, the leaders both Hindu and Moslem, should call upon the Moslems to wind up their separate communal institutions and to merge themselves in the Congress. If the Moslems agree, the Hindus will be only too glad to be rid of the bother, and the necessity of indulging in communalism which they inherently hate but have got to do merely for the purpose of keeping the Moslem communalism in check.

I wonder if the Moslem will agree to do this.

Congress—the only Agency.

As for the three principles on which the Indian National Union is being organized I am heartily in agreement with them. I wonder if the Moslems would accept them and, if they do, then let the Hindus and Moslems combine to compel the Government to make laws and issue orders in the matter of musical processions along public thoroughfares and of slaughter of cattle, in strict accordance with the well-established civil rights of individuals irrespective of caste, creed or colour, and with the principles incorporated in the Resolutions of the Unity Conference of Delhi. The question of custom can be solved either by a non-official Panchayat or by a Court of Law. The one point that should be insisted upon by the leaders of both the communities is that no one should be encouraged to take the law in his own hands even if the members of one community or the other be clearly at fault at the time. If people of any community take the law in their own hands in defence of their even apparently justifiable rights, the leaders of the community concerned should lose no time in condemning their actions and offering their help in tracing out the culprits. In short, efforts should be directed towards creating a national atmosphere and national consciousness so that the hooligans may feel that they cannot have the sympathy, support and encouragement from their leaders and the better class of men in their community.

I cannot conclude this without again insisting that the agency for such propaganda should be that of the Congress. No new organisation, however ideally conceived and brought into being, will command the confidence of the people, specially under the present atmosphere, surcharged as it is with party suspicions and jealousies. Let the common house of all Nationalists, the Indian National Congress, be set in order first and until this is done it will not be able to radiate healthy influences on all sides contributing to the establishment of peace and concord, where now strife and malignity prevail.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(By OEN B. D'SILVA).

V.

The object of the creation of the Public Investments Committee is to prevent the possibility of the biggest swindles that any State Departments can lend itself to. Little administrative economies pursued with the loftiest public spirit could be wiped out by a slight shifting among these Investments. Hence the personnel of this Committee must be carefully chosen. The only fly in the ointment of the French proposals was the composition of the Sinking Fund Committee. The attacks of the Left were directed towards it and a substantial number voted against it.

The True Aim.

The composition of the Public Investments Committee which will take away from Government the management of the Reserves and the Sinking Funds, must be above reproach. The object attained by the creation of the Committee is that the fiduciary coinage of the country will strictly be correlated to its assets and limited by its commitments. No improvident Government will be able to inflate its currency at will to provide for its extravagances. The discharge of the Public Debt will be strictly in its hands, and the extent of that discharge will naturally be determined by the strength of its resources. The defect in our system now is that the Issue of Currency though governed by Statute is not properly regulated by the amount of our resources. The authority that has to issue the Currency is strictly limited to the management of moneys and resources devoted to the special purpose of backing up its issues. But the currency of a country ought to be dependent on all of a country's wealth. This truth has been demonstrated in the exchanges of Europe after the war. Germany honoured its debts and its currency stands at par. France, Belgium, Italy defaulted and their currencies took skyward directions, though their economic prosperity otherwise is undoubted. The currency of a country is strictly related to its debts. Large debts however can exis with a sound currency, if their obligations are regularly met. But the ideal is to remove those debts altogether. The ideal further is to see that the Debt becomes a purely internal one. In fact the size of our Internal Debt is indicative of strength; the larger the Debt the larger the measure of centralized Government that has been achieved; the smaller the Debt the more individual the enterprise in the country. Hence we must aim in India at that condition wherein a State Investment is considered the soundest of Investments.

Unification of Reserves.

The principle of the unification of the Reserves has been adopted by the Commission. It is the wider acceptance of this principle that is here urged. All Reserves and all Sinking Funds must be in the hands of one Central Authority beyond the control of Government and beyond the control of any popular body. To achieve this independence, it is necessary that its personnel must be large, about twenty, and that its decisions must be ratified by as large a proportion of it as is possible, to take effect. The exact details will be matters for Parliamentary adjustment. Further there must be an equal representation of popular as of official interests, the popular representation being from the Houses of Legislature, drawn from the parties that do not form the Government. The largeness will prevent conception from business interests, the Opposition nature of the personnel will prevent conception from Government. Since then all Reserves will be in its hands, it will be the supreme Currency Authority too. It will know the exact strength of the Nation as against its commitments and that strength will determine the extent of the fiduciary issue. But all these depend on three vital measures. The first of them is a gold currency, not necessarily circulating and where possible prevented from circulating. That will also be the exchange standard, which will eliminate all need for readjusting the rupee value. The second of these measures is the annexing of the Railways as a definite piece of public property and source of revenue to meet the Debts of the Nation. The Railways are in short hypothecated against the Nation's Obligations. The third and most important is the creation of a Public Investments Committee instead of a Reserve Bank, a sort of Independent Ministry to manage the Nation's Assets, and to discharge the Nation's Liabilities, not the least of which liabilities is the fiduciary note issue.

(Concluded.)

Notes of the Day.

The Subservient League.

The League of Nations has given a fresh proof of its abject subserviency to the Great Powers whose creature, to all intents and purposes, it is. The Chinese representative at the League of Nations drew attention to the recent action of the British warships on the Yangtse river. Lord Robert Cecil there upon expressed his astonishment at the Chinese representative's statement, regretted his "strange procedure," and declared that the matter was engaging the attention of both the Governments. He, of course, omitted to refer to the heavy loss sustained in men and material by the Chinese by the British naval bombardment and to the helpless position of the Peking Government vis a vis Great Britain. The Peking Government would not have instructed its representative to bring the matter to the attention of the League if it had been in a position to negotiate with Britain on equal terms. But the League of Nations is no friend of the weaker nations and it is not surprising that "general surprise was caused" at the action of the Chinese representative and the President of the Assembly delared that "it was impossible to prolong the debate on the question which was not on the agenda."

A Snare and a Delusion.

Complaints against the Great Powers who really control the League are, of course, never on its agenda. So it happened in the case of the Riffs and the Syrians. China has now realised what her membership of the League is worth to her. The League as it is constituted at present is an instrument for keeping the world, especially the Eastern world, safe—for the imperialistic aggrandisement of the Great European Powers. Germany, who has now been readmitted to the group has already begun to talk in the language of imperialism. For the people of Asia, there is no other than a humiliating place in it and an ineffective voice in its counsels. If they are to come into their own they must first organise themselves into an Asiatic Federation determined to emancipate all Asiatic countries from the twin stranglehold of European capitalism and imperialism. Until they have done so, the membership of the so-called League of Nations will be for them both a snare and a delusion. Only a united and strong Asia will be able to exact justice and respect for the rights of the smallest people, whether in the East or in the West.

No Sign of Settlement

The miners, as their latest proposals show, have yielded to the utmost limit of concession consistent with their right and self respect in order to secure an amicable settlement with the mine-owners. But the latter are determined that the miners should make an abject surrender, and the Baldwin Government has made no secret of the support it has given to them to persist in their recalcitrancy. Mr. Cook has thus been driven to declare that if Government persist in its attitude, he sees no sign of the end of the struggle. The National Delegates' Conference of the Miners' Federation will meet to-day to consider the position created by the unsympathetic and partisan attitude of the Government and there is no doubt that, considering that the vital issue of the standard of life of the British workers is involved in it, it will decide to carry on the struggle to the bitter end.

Discipline at Meetings.

Reports have reached us from several quarters that the huge crowd that had gathered in the compound of the Congress House to witness the inauguration of Prof. Ramamurti's Institute had a most uncomfortable time of it. It is said that many came very near being suffocated or crushed, that two or three persons actually fainted, and that consequently the proceedings were brought to an abrupt close. Unfortunately, this is not a solitary experience. Several of our big meetings in the past have had to be either abandoned or cut short, being too unmanageable. The crowd, usually docile, sometimes forgets in its excess of enthusiasm the need for discipline. If on these occasions volunteers are alert, firm and tactful, trouble is averted. If, on the other hand, they are lax or overstrict by turns, they only invite trouble. The Hindustani Seva Dal should set an example of discipline to the other local volunteer corps and to the public in general.

Concessions All Round.

The Maharaja of Baroda as befits a progressive Ruler, has celebrated this Jubilee year by dispensing concessions all round. Almost all those parents who applied for permission to celebrate the marriage of their children earlier than was allowed by the State law were given that permission. His Highness being a special friend of the backward communities, the Kaliparaj communities have been marked out for special notice. In March last these communities of Navsari District were entirely exempted from the operation of the Compulsory Education Act. They now have full liberty to send their children to school or not to send them according to their sweet will. On the top of this comes another concession, according to the "Servant of India." For some years past there had been a law which provided that no lands could pass from the hands of the Kaliparaj into those of the non-Kaliparaj except with official sanction. These restrictions are now cancelled, so that these people can now sell their lands to anybody they choose. This is probably an unsolicited concession. But the non-Kaliparaj money-lenders will be grateful to the Maharajah.

BRITISH AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

CHINESE COMPLAINT IN GENEVA ASSEMBLY.

MATTER TREATED AS "NOT ON AGENDA".

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Geneva.—A sensational incident occurred in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Chu acting on instructions from the Chinese Government drew attention to the recent action of British warships on the Yangtse river.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed astonishment at Mr. Chu's statement and regretted his strange procedure. He said, the British version was quite different from Mr. Chu's. The matter was engaging the attention of both the Governments and he thought Mr. Chu's statement would hardly help them in reaching a settlement (applause).

General surprise was caused at Mr. Chu's action taken without previously advising the British delegation.

After Lord Robert Cecil had spoken, the President of the Assembly declared that it was impossible to prolong the debate on the question which was not on the agenda, and, therefore, he would proceed with the business of the sitting.—Reuter.

STANDARD OIL STEAMER FIRED ON.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Shanghai.—A message from Chenglin says that the Standard Oil steamer "Meiyang" was fired on near Hankow and its Quartermaster was killed. The vessel was stopped and asked to carry troops, but it refused. Other merchant vessels were fired on below Shasi.—Reuter.

SACK OF SHEIKICHEN

HUNDREDS CARRIED OFF AS CAPTIVES BY BANDITS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Shanghai.—An American newspaper of the China press states that the bandits have sacked the city of Sheikichen in Honan, slaughtered thousands of defenceless inhabitants in cold blood, burned the city and carried off hundreds as captives, including two lady missionaries whose names are believed to be Miss E. Poppin and Mrs E. J. Davies. The compound of the inland mission there has been totally destroyed.—Reuter.

NEW DRAFT CONVENTION ON SLAVERY.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Sept 26.

The Assembly adopted the new draft convention on slavery. Sir William Vincent read certain reservations which India would make to the signing of the convention though he declared that he regarded the convention as a tangible and effective achievement and was a practical illustration to the world of the great work for humanity done by the League. One of the reservations refers to the search of ships suspected of carrying slaves though he said that need in no way impede the execution of the agreement. He assured the Assembly that no Indian ships were engaged in slave trade. Law in India prohibited slavery and slave trade under penal clauses of great severity.—Reuter.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEAGUE

RESOLUTION TO RECOVER ARREARS ADOPTED

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly has adopted a resolution with regard to the arrears of contributions to the League providing steps for their recovery, requesting China to propose effective and concrete methods for the payment of her arrears, and requesting the Council to study the legal position of the states which do not pay their contributions with a view to laying the information before the next session of the Assembly.—Reuter's Special.

SEVENTH LEAGUE SESSION CLOSES

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—The seventh session of the League Assembly came to a close to-day. M. Nintchitch, President, emphasised the solid work accomplished, such as economic and disarmament conferences, entry of Germany and reorganisation of the Council. He felt convinced that the Assembly's efforts would lead to the speeding up of the ratification of conventions drawn up by the League.—Reuter.

RESTORING ASIA'S CIVILISATION

PAN-ASIATIC CONGRESS

A BILL FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

The following is the text of the provisional articles adopted at the Pan-Asiatic Conference held at Nagasaki on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd:—

1. The Union is formed with the object of bringing about permanent world peace based on justice and equity and of securing freedom and happiness of all races without regard to class, racial or religious differences.

2. The Union will endeavour to attain the following objects:

Restoration of the spiritual and material civilization of Asia; amelioration of the condition of those Asiatic races which are under foreign control; abolition of unilateral treaties existing among Asiatic countries; co-operation of Asiatic peoples in civic, economic and political affairs; encouragement of the use of commodities produced in Asiatic countries.

3. The Headquarters of the Union will be located in Tokyo, and branch offices will be established in suitable places.

4. A council composed of 25 members will be the highest organ of the Union.

5. The council will convene a general meeting annually to discuss important matters of the Union.

6. Organizations in Asiatic countries which have the same object as the Union may, with the approval of the council of the Union, send representatives to the general meetings of the Union.

7. The council may invite to the general meetings persons who have made meritorious contributions to Asia.

8. The members of the council will be elected at the general meetings for a term of one year.

A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR ASIA.

The following Bills were passed at the Conference:—

1. Special means of communications among the Asiatic races shall be established.

2. A trans-Asiatic railway shall be constructed.

3. An Asiatic Hall shall be established.

4. Special financial facilities shall be provided for Asiatic races.

5. Pan-Asiatic industrial facilities shall be established.

6. An Asiatic University shall be established.

7. A common language for all Asiatic races shall be devised.

8. United efforts shall be made to have a bill for racial equality passed by the League of Nations Assembly.

9. A special flag or mark shall be chosen to distinguish the Asiatic races.

10. An institution for researches shall be established by the Pan-Asiatic League in order to bring about a Sino-Japanese peace.

11. Japan shall agree to stop all ill-treatment of Chinese merchants and labourers in Japan.

COAL DEADLOCK

NO SIGN OF END OF STRUGGLE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Cabinet discussed the coal situation for two hours to-day. Mr. Baldwin has sent a letter to Mr. Cook suggesting that the Miners' Federation should order that district negotiations be initiated subject to a subsequent review by an independent tribunal in cases of departure from the old hours. Mr. Cook after reading the letter made a statement that if Government persist in their attitude he saw no sign of an end of the struggle.

The Miners' Executive meets on Monday to decide on the course of action.—Reuter.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE SUMMONED

WHOLE POSITION TO BE CONSIDERED

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Mr. Cook has announced that in view of the Government's reply to the Miners' proposals, it has been decided to summon the National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation in London on Wednesday next, to consider the whole position. The Executive will meet the Parliamentary Labour Party on Monday and the General Council of Trade Union Congress on Tuesday to decide the future action of Labour and the Trade Union movement.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 4.)

krit and Arabic and Hebrew. Were they ashamed of their own languages? Could they have a scholar in Arabic and Persian if they went on in this manner for the next 700 years? He was an examiner himself in Oriental languages and he believed that the study of Arabic was dead and of Persian dying; if they had an alternative vernacular language for Sanskrit, he was sure that even Sanskrit would disappear in the next seven years. All that he asked them now was to foster their own culture. Mr. Hamill had spoken of the humanities, but he must remember that England had to go to Greece and Rome for them. He asserted that the culture of B.O.L. was higher than the culture of B.A. and Mr. Rawlinson had told them the other day that a B.A. wrote execrable English! All that he wanted was to encourage their own culture. As for cost, he assured the Senate that the proposed course was not going to cost them more, and they should not have the least anxiety on that score.

Dr. Viegas' motion was then put to vote and 31 voted for it and 27 against. A poll was demanded and the result was the same. Dr. Viegas' motion was thus declared carried.

The Senate then adjourned to November 27.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

SWARAJ BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PT. MOTILAL'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this evening after halting at Jullundur for three hours. A large number of Congressmen met him at the Railway station.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a crowded gathering of the citizens of Lahore tonight outside the Morigate on the programme and principles of the Congress to be followed at the coming elections and asked the voters to keep alive the Congress and protect it from all attacks. He pointed out that those who asserted that they would fight the Swaraj Party not only held out threats to the Party as such but they by their action virtually challenged the authority of the Congress, and he as a humble worker and servant of the Congress must defend it from all attacks even at the risk of his life.

He could not understand the attitude of the Independent Congress Party. How could they, he asked, be members of the Congress and yet be independent of it. The position adopted by them was like that of a jMuslim who professed he was a Muslim but did not believe Islam, or like that of a Hindu who said that he was a Hindu but did not believe in the Vedas. The claim of the Swaraj Party that they were part and parcel of the Congress was quite sound and logical because they were faithfully carrying out the mandate of the Congress even inside the Assembly and Councils.

SWARAJ BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

He quoted the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress and said that Swaraj was available only through civil disobedience now or a hundred years hence but the very name of civil disobedience was anathema and terror to the Responsivists or the other parties in the country. He was asked by critics to drop the word civil disobedience from the Congress politics until the country was ready for it. His reply to them was that civil disobedience was the only ultimate remedy in their hands, and they must keep that as an ultimate weapon. The reason why the Swaraj Party refused to accept office was, that it was not possible to attain Swaraj when they became part and parcel of the present Government by accepting offices. How could they oppose Government if they accepted offices and joined the Ministerial Party? He was glad that Lala Lajpatrai, though not with him to-day, still believed in non-acceptance of offices, and that he(the Lala) still adhered to the statements made by him in his Bradlaugh Hall speech.

A section of the audience tried to interrupt Pandit Motilal by occasionally shouting "Lajpatrai ki Jai" Madan Mohan Malaviya ki Jai" but the majority did not take any notice, and everything went on smoothly and the meeting dispersed late at night.—A. P.

INJURY TO HINDU CAUSE

DENUNCIATION OF SWARAJIST POLICY

LUCKNOW, Sept 26,

Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya made their election speeches yesterday evening before a fairly large gathering in the Aminuddaula Park, Raja Rampal Singh, presiding, Addressing the audience first Lala Lajpatrai deplored the present dissensions in the country and offered to explain why he left the Swaraj Party. He said even before his going to England or Geneva he had perceived the injury caused to the Hindus by the Swarajist policy. (Cheers and shouts of no, no) and when he joined hands with Swarajists at Cawnpore he had distrust of their policy. Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem he declared that the Hindu rights should not be bartered for petty concessions as on their future depended the history of India. He further said he did not create communal trouble. It was the Lucknow Pact that did it and in the time of Lord Minto Muslims invited it.

INJURY TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

Pandit Malaviya traced the history of the struggle for Swaraj. He recapitulated the story of the Congress from Amritsar where they all agreed to work out the Reforms. Those who went to Councils injured the cause of the country. Next the Swarajists went into the Councils to obstruct but they joined Committees, deviating from their programme. He then referred to Mr. Patel's election and Pandit Motilal Nehru's presence on the Skeen Committee. Pandit Malaviya condemned the walk-out policy and dwelt upon the harm done to the public in the Central Provinces where the land revenue settlement for 40 years could not be put through because of the absence of Swarajists.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru said that he could not pilot his Cow Protection Bill in the Legislative Assembly because of the conduct of the Swarajists.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that having gone into the Councils they should utilize them to the full.—A. P.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is leaving Ahmedabad to-night by Gujarat Mail for Bombay in order to sail for South Africa on Wednesday 29th instant During his stay in Ahmedabad he had many talks with Mahatma Gandhi on the whole South African subject discussing points which are likely to come up for discussion at the conference at Cape Town in December.—A. P.

ORIENTAL LEARNING

SENATE RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

DECAYING LANGUAGES.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, Mr. F. B. Lorry presiding.

The following four were elected Syndics for the ensuing year: Principal H. G. Rawlinson (35 votes); Dr. R. N. Ranina (35 votes); Mr. K. M. Munshi (31 votes); and Mr. M. A. M. Khan (27 votes).

The Senate then considered a proposal to rescind the Senate's resolution of March 28, 1925, regarding the institution of a Faculty of Oriental Learning in the University.

Dr. A. G. Viegas accordingly moved that the Senate's resolution founding a Faculty of Oriental Learning be rescinded.

Dr. Viegas said India was an oriental country and theirs was an oriental university where they were already fostering the study of these languages. Why should they then have an additional faculty which only concerned itself with the study of oriental languages? With the exception of Aramaic and two Prakrit languages all were taught now and examined in, but Aramaic was absolutely useless for all practical use. They were by instituting a new faculty duplicating the faculty, teaching and examinations. There was no one to learn and teach these languages and to examine students in those subjects. At the same time they had sufficiently provided for literary and pure science teaching and they were producing graduates by the hundred and a terrible disillusion was awaiting them. The University should turn its attention to the real needs of the Presidency and teach their graduates something which would be of use to them, which would reduce the number of graduates they were manufacturing from year to year who embarrassed the country as well as the Government. It was high time that the University turned its attention to imparting technological education of University grade and not added one more faculty for graduates who did not know where to go and whom neither the University nor the Government could properly utilise. He quoted Bacon in support and concluded: States run great risk when supply of scholars there in is greater than preferments.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded.

Dr. S. K. Belvekar opposing the motion said the cost of instituting the faculty was not exorbitant and, therefore, they should have a separate faculty.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said he was not opposed to the teaching of oriental languages, but it was possible to have these new degrees of B.O.L. and M.O.L. without having a new faculty. The faculty of science was under the control of arts for the last 35 years, and commerce for 15 years and yet they were not neglected. His suggestion was that it was quite possible to have these examinations and degrees without the proposed faculty. If they really desired to encourage these languages, they must first of all appoint professors, train students to make researches and then it would be time to consider whether the new degrees should be instituted or not. He did not think graduates with these new degrees would be of any use to the country, except perhaps as religious teachers. But even as religious teachers people would like to have men of the orthodox type and not men with these degrees of B.O.L. and M.O.L.

Dr. J. J. Modi said it was a serious matter and not a matter to be laughed at. He hoped they would not forget the powerful influence Arabic literature had upon Europe for it was Arabic influence which had brought about the renaisance in Europe. The time had come, he said, for them to have this faculty, if for nothing else at least for giving a status to Oriental studies. The advancement of vernaculars depended upon the advancement of these languages, he concluded by saying.

Mr. P. V. Kane said Oriental learning had rather a step-motherly treatment hitherto, and the students devoted several years to the study of English and only one year to the study of oriental languages. He did not know why of all subjects oriental languages should be placed under a disadvantage. Oriental studies should be separated from arts faculty in order that greater encouragement might be given to them.

Dr. K. G. Naik asked what right science or medical men had to stand in the way of oriental learning, since the orientalists themselves wanted the degrees. They ought to give every encouragement to researches in oriental languages, he said. The faculty was not going to increase the number of fellows—it was only going to redivide the work properly. If oriental learning was going to be in the hands of doctors and science men ,no encouragement was going to be given at all to oriental studies.

Principal H. Hamill said the institution of a Faculty of Oriental Learning would simply mean that while teachers of all classical languages and of vernaculars would be able to get an increased number of students, their capacity for research would 'ipso facto' decrease. If such a proposal for Oriental Faculty were made in the West it would be considered a retrograde step, and it was the same case here. They could make all the alterations necessary in their Oriental languages course, stiffen it etc., and get all the required results without having a separate faculty, he said.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi complained that no one had told them how the study of oriental learning would improve by the changes now proposed.

The Rev. J. Mackenzie said if it were intended to set up a separate board of studies for Oriental languages he wanted to know how the division was going to be made, since it was an extremely difficult position. He feared it would complicate the situation, and was unworkable altogether.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said their graduate's course connoted a certain amount of culture, and that culture meant a degree in English. What he suggested was a degree in their own oriental languages—in Sans-

(Continued in column 2.)

LUCKY BAG DAY IN SIMLA

PUBLIC DISAPPOINTED.

POLICE BATONS USED FREELY.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

It was a lucky bag day in Simla to-day in aid of the local charitable institutions, but due to utter mismanagement leading to the free use of the police baton indiscriminately, it turned out to be a very disgusting day which has a lesson for all those who wish to organise similar functions. Practically the whole of the town had rolled down a mile and a half to the Annandale grounds in thousands; all classes of people—old and young, women and children, high and low. Nothing was left undone to advertise the function and the kind of influence and even indirect pressure was used to see that tickets were sold in thousands.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

The object of the movement was very laudable. Its conduct fell into the hands of Lady Hailey who is always anxious to help charitable institutions, but good feeling is different from good management especially in respect of a mass movement. The very first blunder,—and as day went on it turned out to be a colossal blunder,—was to start with the plan of providing every ticket with some prize. This no doubt added attraction to the movement and resulted probably in more tickets being sold out, but it was a herculean task to manage such a stupendous business. Imagine about quarter of lakhs small prizes to be distributed over the bar by hardly a dozen workers specially deputed for the purpose. The failure of the management was indeed terrific. The blunder to decide upon giving every one some prize meant that over a quarter of a lakh people must stand at the bar and claim their individual share. Now to handle such a crowd within the allotted seven hours must require an army of workers and distributors, but there were only a dozen while even a couple of hundred would not have been an excessive number. Then again, the entrance fee was rupee one for the special enclosure and annas four for the general enclosure. As it turned out, the difference lay only in the gate by which you came, but for the purpose of drawing, the whole crowd was mixed and as only two small gates were kept open the result was that thousands of people collected to gain admission. The police kept them in check because others who had gone in earlier were still crying hoarse and were not being attended to. Standing under the scorching heat, they got restless and pressed. The police now fell upon them and beat them with batons, lathis and otherwise As the crowd consisted of classes of people including women and children and respectable persons, they all suffered, and a number of them got so disappointed and disgusted that they threw their tickets and returned home Those who were lucky to get in, received a match box or a cigarette box etc., in return. On this score it is true one can have no complaint, but it becomes painful when you get a match box worth a pice after waiting for three hours.

SIR M. HAILEY TO THE RESCUE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey finding the affair utterly mismanaged himself came to the rescue of workers. He did the policeman's duty pacing up and down, telling the people to keep quiet and keep at a distance and actually pushed them back frequently. A Governor's word was heeded for some time, but soon impatience grew as the award of prizes was very slow. General opinion was that if instead of providing small prizes worth a pice or two each, Lady Hailey and the Committee had fixed about 500 good prizes, it would have meant that only five hundred would have been claimants and they could have been dealt with honourably; others would have drawn blank and enjoyed the fun, but under the Committee's arrangements over twenty-five thousand must draw something or other—it may be a needle or a hinge or a match box. And if this arrangement was to be kept, there should have been at least 200 men to attend to them. The result was that one person took away a number of tickets and either got them mixed up, or in some cases denied all knowledge of some of them later in the afternoon.

ROUGH HANDLING BY THE POLICE.

The whole Punjab official machinery including Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency and others had come in to restore order. People were crying as to why they had been asked to buy tickets if in return they were to receive the police baton. One European lady was roughly handled and her boy was hit on the face by a police even in the presence of Sir Geoffrey. Even select people who were issued worker's tickets which entitled them to go to any place were not so admitted thanks to the illiterate police and overbearing officials in charge of the show. A number of Sikhs drew cigarette boxes and as this offended their religious susceptibilities they did not touch their prizes and went away surprised at the callousness shown about their sentiment especially when the management was in the hand of the Punjab Governor's wife.

Special influence was brought to bear to secure a holiday for the army of officials and clerks working in the Government of India and the Punjab Government secretariat offices. The entire Simla bazar was asked by the officials to close. While it is gratifying to learn that over quarter of a lakh of rupees must have been realized, Simla public lost a good day wasted their time and energy in backing a movement very laudable in its objects but very recklessly handled. The lucky bag that was held years ago was far better managed. The public will hesitate before supporting such a movement again.

REFORMS—A SHAM.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at Chikalwadi on Sunday night, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding, when speeches were made on the "Coming Elections and Congress Mandate."

Mr. Kher said whatever might be the failings of the present Councils, there was one commendable thing in them and that was direct representation to the people. The result was that candidates had to approach the voters direct for their votes and tell them what they were going to do in the Councils. The speaker then gave a detailed description of the so-called reforms and the incidents which had led up to the formation of the Swaraj Party. The Responsivists knew perfectly well that their aims and those of the Government were not one and the same and that Government was not anxious to advance the interests of India in every thing they did. How then could the Responsivists say that it was possible to achieve Swaraj by being a part and parcel of the Government? Responsive co-operation was a sham and a delusion and was incapable of doing the people any good. He had fully heard the case for the Responsivists both at Patna and Cawnpore and he had failed to see any good in their programme. It was silly to say that the main policy of the Swarajists was one of walk-in and walk-out.

THE SPOILT CHILD.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said while the parties were multiplying it did not show that the country was progressing. After all all those people who could not reconcile themselves to the voices of 4,000 delegates at Cawnpore could not by any means be called as democrats. Some of them might be some of the best men, but they were only milestones and the people could not book upon such milestones. Sir D. Dinshaw Wacha and others like him were such milestones, The complaints made by G K Gokhale in 1893 still remain. They were now in the year 1926 and could any one say that with all the paraphernalia of the huge jobs and crumbs the supremacy of the British interests was not the first consideration. After 33 years the Supremacy of the British Empire in the East was the first consideration of the British Government as it was 33 years ago. To-day the British Government in India was maintained with the force of the British bayonets. Another consideration was the British commerce. Was there any doubt in this. The financial policy and the currency policy was disclosed in the Currency Report and it would give them an idea of the colossal loot which it was intended to inflict on the people of India. It was the welfare of the British commerce, the continuous working of British factories was the problem which was at the hearts of their rulers as it was in 1893. The next was the supremacy of the British Civil Service. It was the spoilt child, the over-complimented and over-flattered service spoilt by adulation. Every Viceroy that came to India increased their emoluments and their number. The Lee Commission had increased both their power and their pay. The Government considered the welfare of the British people in this country prior to the welfare of the people of this country. The reforms were worth nothing and they were a colossal sham. They had yielded not a single good to India.

The speaker then referred to the campaign of villifications carried on by Responsivists before Ganapatis and said every year both Mr. Nariman and he used to receive at least 40 invitations to lecture before the Ganapatis, but this year the Ganapatis had become Responsivists. He scouted the idea that any good could come out of accepting jobs, and said he opposed the idea of accepting even elective offices by Swarajists. He for one was for continuous and uniform obstruction. He asked those Responsivists who were now criticising the policy of the Swarajists why they had run away from Addyman's Rent Act a instead of supporting it. What did they do in regard to the Improvement Trust Act.

A DUMB SHOW.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the reforms were a fraudulent and dishonest constitution and no self-respecting person would accept it. Mr. Jayaker himself has called it as such. That was the reason of his dumbshow. Many of the members gave their votes under the promises of jobs or threats, and the members were not even free to vote. He quoted the letter written by the Governor's private secretary to the Sind Hindus in support of his contention.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they could expect nothing good from the Government, for there must be a motion behind every action of theirs. He for one did not believe that they could get Swaraj by going into Councils, but they wanted to keep out undesirable people from them and thus prevent them from doing harm to the people.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Mr. Padhidri also spoke.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. L. Newman, Miss Newman and Mr. J. L. Bell lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 26th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cullen arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 25th instant.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Dehra Dun on Saturday night for Lahore.

Mr. Horniman left Dehra Dun on Saturday for Bombay.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

CULTURAL UNITY—THE REAL REMEDY.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S SUGGESTION.

The Annual Meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held on Wednesday at the Victoria Public Hall with Moulana Yakub Hasan in the chair. It was largely attended by members. Admission was by tickets only to members. Among those present were Dr. Jamaluddin Sahib, Mr. Shaffee Mahomed Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Moulvi Ravuff Badsha Saheb, Dr. Jeelani Sahib, Mahomed Hussain Saheb, Mr. Syed Yusuf Sahib, Sirdar Ibrahim Saheb and Mr. Basheer Ahmed Saheb, Khan Bahadur P. Khalitulla Saheb was also present.

Mr. Yakub Hasan spoke as follows:—

The burning topic of the day is the Hindu-Muslim tension. The eruptions we have witnessed at Calcutta and various other places give proof of the lava that is working under the surface. The feelings of animosity towards each other that find expression in riots and disturbances are, as you are aware, very wide-spread. Even districts and provinces where there has been no outbreak are not free from them. Superficial remedies will not eradicate this deep-seated disease. We must probe deep to find out the real malady. In doing so we cannot help hurting some of our people, specially the leaders, who have already formed their opinion and expressed them. On this occasion what is principally necessary is that we should subject ourselves to self-examination. Plain speaking, at this juncture cannot be avoided even at the risk of displeasing some friends. As long as Hindus and Mussalmans continue to regard themselves as two separate people divided not only by religion, but also by culture and traditions, there will always exist a barrier between them. Under the circumstances the best that can be hoped for is alliance between the two principal communities that inhabit this land. Alliance can by no means be unity. As with individuals so with communities and nations. Friends of to-day may be enemies of to-morrow and friends again the day after. We may talk big about nationalism but communalism will continue to be the order of the day. Communalism can only be destroyed with the destruction of the barrier that divide the people into several communities. The solid homogeneous Indian nationality must be the aim of every Indian patriot.

THE HISTORICAL ASPECT.

Hindus and Musalmans must unite and work shoulder to shoulder to build up the Indian nationality. It should not be a patched up thing for purposes of winning Swaraj, but the real thing that would ensure the stability of the Swaraj when it is attained. To my mind Indian nationality can be produced by cultural unity alone. I am afraid educated India has erroneous ideas about culture and civilisation. The pride of ancient culture and civilization has distorted our angle of vision. No progressive nation thinks of reviving the past, however glorious it might have been, but looks ahead to a future that would outshine the present and the past. Every nation had her own peculiarly developed culture in the dim past when every nation lived in frontier tight compartments of the earth called countries. Then came a time when enterprising nations crossed their borders carried their culture, sciences and arts to the countries that they brought under their sway. Assayria, Persia, Greece and Rome played a great part in their respective time in bringing a larger and larger area under a civilization that each nation had developed. Each succeeding nation advanced the civilization a few stages further. All these nations were idolatrous. Though the nucleus of the true religion based on the unity of God and purity of His worship with moral, social and political laws as its superstructure existed in all countries, at all times, superstition due to universal ignorance had shrouded it out of recognition. In the fourth century A. D., Rome became Christian and the new Christian empire of the Byzantium imparted a Christian tone to the civilization that she was responsible for advancing. Three centuries later the world had advanced sufficiently in knowledge to be prepared for a civilizing mision of universal order. It was no longer the privilege of individual nations to bear the flickering torch of civilization. A greater flame was needed that would set the then known world ablaze. Under the enlivening influence of Islam, several nations welded themselves together into an internationalism and become a compact whole of a kind never known to the world before. It was cultural unity that demolished the territorial barriers and made all the countries that accepted Islam, one nation. Nations came and nations went. But the progress of the world went on uninterrupted. Another hemisphere has been added to the pre-Colombus world and altered international circumstances have placed some of the European nations and the United States of America in a position to carry back the mission of the ever-advancing civilization from the west to the east. Culture and civilization long ceased to be the monopoly of any nation. It has ceased to be the special distinguishing characteristic of a universal religion. It has now assumed the name of the western and eastern civilization. Time is fast coming when even the distinction of the west and the east will disappear. Muslim nations from Afghanistan and Bokhara to Morrocco acting on their Holy Prophet's teaching and on their past traditions are rapidly coming into line with European and American nations. In the Far East Japan has adopted the modern civilization and is now in the fore-front of civilized nations. China is in the throes of labour that will give birth to a new China of greater potentiality than before. If India does not wish to lag behind in the march of civilization, she will have to build up her nationality on the same lines as every other progressive nation is doing and has done. Is any serious attempt being made to build up the Indian nationality? I am afraid I must answer this question in the negative. Mussalmans of India are prepared to strain every nerve and do their part in the work of nation-building.

HINDU CUSTOMS.

Will the Hindus do their part severally and jointly with Mussalmans? In this twentieth century caste system, untouchability and unapproachability are anachronism and as long as these shackles remain, India cannot hope to become a real nation in the true sense of the word. If educated India believes in the utility of the caste-system, I can only say that the idealism of nationality is a sham and fiction. (Hear, hear). If she believes otherwise she must cultivate the courage to act up to her convictions and the people must boldly defy the orthodox even at the risk of their being outcasted. Child marriage, prohibition of widow re-marriage and similar draw-backs which are eating into the vitals of the Hindu community must also form the items of immediate social reform. Mussalmans are unjustly accused of separatism, whereas exclusiveness of the Hindus, is responsible for turning the Muslim community into the sixth Indian caste. Religion did not divide the people into two separate communities in China and Confucian Chinese and Muslim Chinese are undistinguishable from each other as two peas. This would have been the case in India, if the pernicious system of caste had not existed here. Cultural unity of the Hindus and Muslims can be attained in spite of the caste system. Cultural unity had developed to a very large extent in Hindustan, that is, that part of India which had remained continuously under Muslim rule for seven centuries of which Delhi was the Imperial as well as intellectual capital. Progress towards the unification of the people had advanced so far that, except in religion, there was nothing in the social life of the people to distinguish a Hindu from a Mussalman. Commingling of Hindus and Mussalmans brought into existence the common language of Urdu. Both the Hindus and Mussalmans received their elementary education in the same Maktabs and higher education in the same Madrasas and derived their knowledge from the same fountain head. Persian was the common classic. If Hindus did not learn Arabic, it was because the bulk of the Mussalmans only learnt to read Koran unintelligently for the purpose of their prayers. If the Mussalmans did not learn Sanskrit, it was because Sanskrit was as much a sealed book to them as to Hindus in general, and only a few Brahmins were allowed to touch the sacred books. Faizi had to disguise himself as a Brahmin in order to learn Sanskrit. The joint Hindu-Muslim culture has produced in the field of fine arts special characteristics which are peculiarly Indian. This achievement is of a standard that has found for India a distinguished place in the comity of the civilized nations of the world. Instead of developing this cultural unity further, some of the leading educated Hindus I am sorry to observe, have been doing their utmost to destroy it. Urdu, the common heritage of both Hindus and Mussalmans, is receiving step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Hindus, Hindi with Devanagari characters is being fostered as a rival to Urdu. Not only the use of Persian characters is being boycotted but familiar Persian and Arabic words are being replaced by unfamiliar words from Sanskrit. If this kind of rivalry is allowed to proceed, lingual estrangement of Hindus and Mussalmans will be an accomplished fact and a few decades hence, Hindi will be the language of the Hindus and Urdu that of the Mussalmans.

In the field of education Mussalmans had to establish special schools and colleges to provide education of a higher kind than was available in the Mission and Government institutions. But the doors of Muslim institutions were always open to Hindus, who except in religion, received the same education as the Mussalmans. But that was not the case with Hindus schools and colloges. The Pachaiyappa's College and the Hindu High School of Triplicane are the instances that occur to me now. The names of the first two unofficial universities founded in India—the Aligarh and Benares Universities—tell the world that Hindus and Mussalmans are resolved to develop their education on narrow communal and not national lines. It is therefore too patent that culturally Hindus and Mussalmans as communities are drifting away from one another.

HINDU SEPARATISM.

Let us now come to the field of politics. I do not wish to play the role of an apologist for Mussalmans but we must see things in their true perspective and deal out the blames and praises with impartial hands. The only fault of the Mussalmans of the seventies and eighties of the last century was, if it was a fault, in the direction of separatism that they recognised that they were very backward in English education and that Hindus owing to their educational advancement were monopolising the Government services, Bar, and all places of power and position. Educational progress roused political ambition in Mussalmans and the Muslim League was founded in order to secure for them their legitimate share in the Legislatures, Local Self-Government and the services. As soon as Mussalmans began to feel self-confident and sure that they can make themselves a formidable factor in any national political movement, they did not hesitate to join the Congress. The Muslim League worked shoulder to shoulder with the National Congress in evolving the scheme of self-government for India. In the matter of the non-co-operation movement also, the Muslim League followed the lead of the Congress at Calcutta, Nagpur, and Ahmedabad. If the Muslim League did not sit side by side with the Congress at Gaya, Cocanada and Belgaum, it was because the solidarity of the Congress had been shaken by that time and a new Swarajya Party born at Gaya as gaining ascendancy in the counsels of the Congress. The All-India Muslim League held on annual sessions at all in December 1922, 1923, and 1924. Before Mussalmans joined it, the Congress was practically a Hindu organization. It was national only in name. Hindus therefore required no separate organization of their own, for the so-called national organization of the country served the purpose of a communal body as well. The common aim and ambition of winning Swaraj within the shortest possible period of time and the intensity of the desire to free India immediately from foreign dominance and control, united the Hindus and Mussalmans in a manner undreamt of before. This event gave us a prevision of what could yet be possible in the future when the unity of ideal and of purpose again becomes the guiding star of Indian national activities. The calling off the non-co-operations movement by Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli has brought about re-action in the peoples of India. Swaraj, which was at one time almost within view, has now become a thing of distant future. Hindus and Mussalmans have now fallen asunder. Hindus are now as responsible for aggressive communalism. Hindu Sabhas, Hindu Mahasabha, and Hindu conferences have cropped up all over the country. If the Hindu Sabhas had only confined themselves to the task of ameliorating the social condition of the Hindus and uplifting them by doing away with the numerous abuses that have found root in their body politic, the Mussalmans could have nothing to say about these communal organizations. But unfortunately the principal plank in the platform of the Hindu Sabha is the removal of the separate electorates of the Muslims. Taking cue from the Hindu Sabhas and Arya Samajs, the Hindus all over the country are asserting and trying to establish their right of playing music before mosques even at a time when Mussalmans are having congregational prayers therein for a few minutes at the stated periods of the day. At a time when universal religious tolerance is being preached and Mussalmans are learning to address the unbelievers in the language of the Koran "To you your religion, to me my religion," the attempts of the Arya Samajists to re-convert the ignorant Muslim villagers have introduced a new element of riction between the two communities. I grant that communal representation on the legislature through separate electorates is inconsistent with an ideal democracy. But ideal democracy can be the privileges only of the people who constitute a real nationality. As long as Hindus persists in preserving in tact their communal identity and aim at their culture development on communal lines, they compel the Mussalmans to think of their own preservation and advance in the communal terms. Under the circumstances, Indian nation will mean the federation of the two communities." Separate electorates cann only disappear where the majority community will inspire feelings of confidence and trust in the minds of the minority community. It is for the Mussalmans to declare at the proper time that national solidarity has become so perfected and mutual confidence and trust has been so established that there is no longer the need for separate electorates. It is obvious that at present, when there is such a great communal tension, we are far from these conditions when the doing away of separate electorates can be talked of as practical politics. The Congress will be guilty of gross breach of faith if it is made to pass any resolution against the separate electorates of the Mussalmans. It must be remembered that because the Muslim League and the Congress became united in their demand for self-government that the famous Parliamentary announcement of August 1917 and the Government of India Act of 1919 resulted. This rapprochement between the two bodies was the outcome of the understanding between the two communities that found its concrete expression in the Lucknow pact of 1916. In passing, I may mention that it is sheer ignorance to say that the communal disturbances are due to separate electorates.

FUTURE OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Mussalmans must continue to develop their community educationally, socially and politically. The Muslim League is destined to play as great a part in the future as it did in the past. It depends on the majority of the members to give the League its tone and its outlook. It will be regenerate for the Muslims League to depart from the great orientation that had come in its vision. Mussalmans must not sever their connection with the Congress. It will sometimes happen that a political party will dominate over the Congress with whose politics the bulk of Mussalmans may not agree. The Swarajists have captured the Congress at Cawnpore from whose politics I differ. Even Mahatma Gandhi does not subscribe to them. I was sorry to find that the Mussalmans were conspicuous by their absence at Cawnpore. A clique led by Pandit Malavaiya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonji, Mr. Kelkar and others is trying to upset the Hindu-Muslim solidarity in the Congress. This is one more reason why the Mussalmans should remain in the Congress to counteract the mischief referred to above (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, we are now at a juncture when Indian politics, so to say, are in a melting pot. At present the elections are occupying our attention so much to the exclusion of many other vital questions. Hindus and Mussulmans and sections amoug them are forming all sorts of parties in order to see that their own party is fully represented in the Councils. But I am sure that all these things are only momentary ones. Once the election are over and people have entered the Councils they will have to take stock of their strength I am afraid no party now seems to me in a position to command in the future Councils a majority big enough to coerce the British Government into granting the demands of the people. Let us not anticipate the results of the elections. But one thing is certain that and that is after the elections are over we will have to consider about the holding of a conference of Hindus and Mussalmans in order to chalk out a fresh course of action for the attainment of Swaraj, which certain circumstances have upset for the moment. (Hear, hear). I therefore feel that the Muslim League must work on sound principles and should not commit itself to things which will make it inconvenient for it to stick to and which may expose it to the charge of inconsistency if it is found necessary to depart from them again. I wish this Muslim League, which starts on its new career now every success. You have kindly put me on the Council of the League. I will be there to watch your progress. But really the fate of the Muslim League is in the hands of the majority of the members of the Council as well as of the majority of the members of the general body. You have seen from the list read out to you that among the Council members there are retired officials of Government, Vakils, Barristers, Non-co-operators and others including Moderates. All these people must forget that when they sit on the Council of the League they belong to any other bodies. They must remember that they are on the League to guide their nation towards the goal which both the Hindus and Mussalmans in 1915 set before their mental eyes (Loud cheers.)—The "Hindu."

HEDJAZ AND INDIAN MUSLIMS

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

Prominent members of the Reception Committee headed by the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and the Raja of Jahangirabad received Mr. Safibhoy Barodawala, Sheriff of Bombay, President-elect of the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference at the Railway Station. Volunteers in badges lined all passages through which the President and party passed through and just near the gate of Islamia School scouts formed an arch of sticks. The President-elect motored down to Butler Palace.

Delegates and visitors began to assemble at Kaiserbagh Baradari where the conference is being held long before the appointed time and exactly at 12 the President-elect arrived and was received at the entrance by volunteers and members of the Reception Committee. The hall was by this time full and many distinguished Mussalmans from various parts of India were present. Besides the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali, Raja Abu Jafar, Raja of Sulanpur and Maulana Hasrat Mohani who were prominent among the members of the Reception Committee, Mutawalli of Ajmere, Sharif Sajjada Nashins of Kichhancha, Sharif and Makhdum Abham Peer Ghulam Mujadid, Mahomed Yakub of Moradabad, Mamdul Hasan Syed Aby Nabi, Maharaja of Purneah Shah Suleman and Syed Habib Shah were also present. Moulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Khahquzaman and Hafiz Hidayat Husain came later.

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S SPEECH.

The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Quoran after which the Raja of Jahangirabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address welcoming the delegates in the course of which he briefly narrated the story of Wahabi excesses and acts of sacrilege and emphasised the need of united action by Mussalmans of all shades of opinioin. He then referred to the abject helplessness of Mussalmans who were unable to raise their little finger while the most sacred monuments of their religion were being demolished and the last resting places of the holiest men and women of Islam were disturbed. He fervently appealed to all to sink their differences at this critical hour in the history of Islam and help the conference in devising means to combat evil forces let loose by Ibn Saud.

Proposition of the formal election of the President was then moved by Maulani Qutubuddin Abdulwali of Farangimahal and on being seconded by Shamsululma Najmul Hosan and supported by Maharaja of Purneah, Peer Ghulam Mujadid and Syed Habibshah it was unanimously carried and Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala took the chair amidst cheers.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After reading the introductory portion of his address in English thanking the House for the honour they had bestowed on him by electing him as President of this meeting of momentous importance and mourning the luss that Mussalmans had suffered in the premature demise of the late Maulana Abdul Bari, the President asked the indulgence of the audience to allow Hakim Abu Usuf Asfahani to read the Urdu translation of the same as his knowledge of the language was so poor that he felt ashamed to stand before this gathering and before learned men in the cultured centre of Urdu. The address dealt exhaustively with the history of the present calamity of Mussalmans by extensive quotations from historical and religious writings and dwelt on the necessity of united action by Mussalmans of all sects and creed. The address was heard with rapt attention and was punctuated by cheers and applause.

The reading of address being over telegrams of sympathy from H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hasan Imam, Maulana Mazharul Haq, Seth Chotani, Mohamedali Jumal Tabir Saifuddin, religious head of Barah, Nawab Sarfara Hasam Khan, Lt. Nawab Jamshedali Khan, Diwan of Ajmere, Andizuddin Ahmad, Diwan of Datia were read which sympathised with the aims of the conference and wished for its success.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The Subjects Committee was then elected consisting of 9 members of the sub-committee of the Reception Committee, eight elected on behalf of the conference, four from local Ulema and two each from Khuddamul Hormain, Muslim League, Shia Conference, Bazam Sufia, Sunni Conference, Tanzeen committee, Hizbul Ahnaf and Muslim Press Conference. Some discussion followed when Moulana Saukat Ali wished himself, his brother and Shuaib Qureshi to be excluded from membership of the Subjects Committee to which they were elected not on behalf of the Khilafat Committee but of the conference. Moulana Shaukat Ali said that they were attending the conference in their personal capacity and had no mandate from the Khilafat Committee. They were responsible workers of the Khilafat Committee and as such could not do anything which might commit the Committee without obtaining its mandate. He however assured them of their fullest sympathy with the objects of the conference and wished it every success. They were prepared to render all help and place all advice and information in their possession. He made it plain that there was no ground for misunderstanding in the matter and it was only with a feeling of responsibility to the committee they represented that they were doing so.

Mr. Dehlavi, Moulvi iFazlullah, Syed Habib Shah, Moulana Hasrat Mohani and others spoke urging upon the Ali Brothers to withdraw their objections. They said as they were elected by the House in their personal capacity and not representatives of the Khilafat Committee their objection was inadmissible.

After these speeches Moulana Shaukat Ali withdrew his objection amidst loud applause.

The conference then adjourned till tomorrow morning.

The Subjects Committee meets this evening to consider the draft resolutions to be placed before the open conference to-morrow.—A.P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DELHI, Sept 24.

The Central Khilafat Committee concluded its sittings to-day and authorised its committee to publish the report of the Indian delegation to the Hedjaz World Muslim conference in order to invite criticisms. The report besides other matters contained a summary of the proceedings of the Hedjaz conference and resolutions passed thereat. The constitution of the World Muslim Conference had allotted four votes to India on the general body and one on the executive body. It was suggested at the meeting that a branch of the World Muslim Conference should be established in India forthwith but the final decision was left over for the next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee which would be held towards the end of October. The report further suggested that a republican form of Government be established in the Hedjaz independent of non-Muslim foreign control or influence. The Committee had not expressed any opinion on the report but would do so at its next meeting in October.—A.P.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR CHAHBAR.

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

Cobham left for Ghahbar at 7-45 this morning. He intends to visit a place called Falk, a few miles North of Bunder Abbas as he believes that it is more sheltered than the latter place and will therefore make a better stopping place for future services. Bunder Abbas owing to its exposed nature has always been difficult to enter and leave. Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Cobham said that henceforth he was a staunch believer in seaplanes.—A.P.

BASRAH, Sept. 25.

Cobham left Jask, in the Persian Gulf, this morning "en route" to Bushire and Basrah.—Reuter.

NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Newbury autumn cup has resulted as follows:—

Try Try Again (seven to one)	1
Pons Asinorum (five to four)	2
Mafoota (seven to one)	3

Eight ran. Won by half a length, the same separated the second and the third.

Special place betting:—Five to four against Try Try Again; six to four against Mafoota.—Reuter's Special.

Bushire.—Cobham arrived here on Sunday at 10/45 a.m. and departed at 12/10 p.m. He may land at Busreh.—Reuter

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York.—In the final of the National Professional Golf Championship, Hagen beat Diegel four and three.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The King has directed the appointment of Mr. Bhagwan Singh Varma as nominated Indian unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.—Reuter.

Ottawa.—It now appears likely that Mr. Mackenzie King will be able to attend the Imperial Conference.

Shanghai.—The "Shanghai Times" learns on reliable source that soldiers of the Southern Army have severely handled two British lady missionaries at Yuanchow and tore off a wedding ring from the hand of one of them, and robbed the other of her wrist watch. Other valuables have also been partially looted from their house.

London.—The Overseas' League will give luncheon to Cobham at the Criterion Restaurant.

The "Evening Standard" says that idea that Cobham should alight on Serpentine in Hyde Park on his return from Australia will not be carried out.

Paris.—The popularity of a real "Overland" route from Marseilles among those returning home from India is illustrated by fact that 250 such passengers have utilised the aeroplane service from Marseilles to Paris and London, since its inauguration a few weeks ago.

CONGRESS ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in the course of a statement to the press says: Advices received from the various provincial Congress Committees point to vigorous electioneering work done by Congressmen in the different provinces. Reports received from Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee describe the very satisfactory progress of election campaign in that province for the Central and Provincial Legislatures. Out of three Assembly constituencies which only partly lie in the Congress province of Karnatak the Provincial Congress Committee has recommended one candidate namely Mr. D.V. Belvi M.L.A. for Southern Division in the Bombay Presidency and he has been confirmed by the All-India Congress Working Committee. Again out of eight constituencies comprising twelve seats the Committee has recommended seven candidates of whom six have been adopted by the Working Committee; three for the Bombay Legislative Council and three for the Madras Council. Leaders including the President and Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee are touring the constituencies.

With reference to the recent press reports announcing defection of some Swarajist candidates nominated in the C. P. Hindustani information has been received from the Provincial Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, that prompt steps have already been taken to put up strong candidates in their places. Information has also been received that staunch Congress men have selected for constituencies in Berar that the position of the Congress candidates in the C.P. Marathi is very strong. In Behar the arbitrators' decisions have been given to them. Information has been received also that a list of candidates for Orissa has been revised by Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das and in due course will be sent for confirmation to the Working Committee.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is touring Punjab, United Provinces and will proceed next to the Central Provinces and Bombay.—A. P.

RAKHI DAY.

MR B C PAL ON COMMUNAL UNITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Speaking at a conference held in the evening at the Indian Association Hall on the revival of the institution of Rakhi Day in Bengal Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that the old Rakhi celebration was organised to unite the Bengali people who were threatened with administrative partition. They were now threatened with a far more serious partition. The problem of Swaraj had been pushed back by the graver problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and the object of the Conference was to organise measures to preserve communal peace and promote inter-communal amity. He thought it was the best institution to meet the present day condition.

The conference adopted a resolution supporting the idea of reviving the Rakhi celebration with the object of promoting amity and the spirit of nationalism amongst all section of communities irrespective of caste, creed, colour or party

A committee was formed to take immediate steps to organise a volunteer force from all the communities to preserve communal peace during the ensuing Puja.—A P.

PRESENT RUSH IN COLLEGES

A SETBACK EXPECTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Replying to the welcome accorded to him at the first sitting of the Senate of the Calcutta University after his appointment, Professor Jadunath Sirkar said:—

For various reasons into which we need not go, we have to face troublous times. There may be a setback to the rush in colleges which have been characteristic of education in Bengal during the last 12 and 13 years, and the repercussion of this movement must be felt in this university more than anywhere else. In this troublous time, I am encouraged on assumption of my duties that I shall not be denied the sympathy and cordial support of my colleagues.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED

AHMEDABAD, Sept 25.

The Government of Bombay proposes to extend till 7th August 1927 the term of office of the present Municipal Board of Ahmedabad which expires on 8th February 1927, as it is thought desirable that the new election should be held under the Bombay City Municipalities Act 1925, and that the municipalities should be allowed time to prepare and publish the voters' list under the provisions of that Act. Government has therefore invited objections to this proposal before 1st November 1926 from those who are likely to be affected thereby.—A. P.

RUSSO-AFGHAN PACT.

TOWARDS ASIATIC FEDERATION.

AN EDITOR RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Sept. 7.

Let us hope that Mr. G. K. Nariman who was in Afghanistan at the time of the conclusion of the "Russo-Afghan Pact of Neutralitiy and non-aggression" will be able to allay the fears of his compatriots who were troubled with the Afghan "invasion" of India and the spectre of Pan-Islamism." The Anatolian News Agency has learnt from Moscow that this Pact was signed by Mahmud Tarzi Khan, the Afghan Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Stark, the Soviet Representative at the Afghan Court, in Pamkan, the Afghan Summer Capital. The signatories to the Pact undertake not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of each other and not to allow, mutually, such organisations as are working against either of the States to thrive upon their territory. Each Party pledges, not to enter into such Treaty relations with a third Power or Powers as may be harmful to the interests of the other. In case of a third Power or Powers declaring war upon either of the signatories to the Pact, the other Party to the Pact shall remain neutral.

The Pact, is taken here as a blow to the existence of the League of Nations and a hit at British diplomacy. No doubt this will be interpreted as a Russo-Afghan Alliance by papers of the type of the "Morning Post" (London), which never cease to make capital out of the growing military strength of Afghanistan. There is no danger to India from such Pacts. Asiatic peoples are only coming together through these understandings for self-defence and may one day make the Asiatic Federation an established fact. Such a rapprochement can only serve the cause of Indian liberation movement.

ABDUL QADIR EXECUTED.

Abdul Qadir, the ex-Vali of Angora, who was arrested last week on the Bulgarian frontier, was retried by the Angora Tribunal of Independence and was condemned to death. He was hanged on the following night at Angora. In his defence, he said that even though Rushdi Pasha invited him to join his secret organisation which could raise the standard of revolt against the Government in Erzerum as the Pasha's instance and even though Zia Khurshed pursuaded him to join his following, with which he intended to wage a guerilla warfare against the Government, he had never accepted their proposals.

These disclosures sealed the prisoner's fate. For, the Public Prosecutor took them as a basis for saying that Rushdi Pasha and Zia Khurshed would never have confided their plans to him, had they not been sure of his fidelity. "On the ground of these admissions" the Prosecutor concluded: "I charge him of conspiring against the life of the President and the existence of the present Regime and demand capital punishment for him."

The judges held a five minutes consultation between themselves and unanimously gave the verdict; "guilty, to be hanged by the neck till he died."

RELEASE OF HOSEIN JAHID BEY.

Hosein Jahid Bey, the ex-Editor of the suppressed "Tanin," and Representative of the Bondholders of the Ottoman Public Debt on the Debt Commission, who was exiled to Chourum for life on account of his writings against the Government and who was tried at Angora last week in connection with the secret activities of the C. U. P. but was later acquitted by the Court of Independence, applied for the re-examination of his case, in view of the new Criminal law providing a less severe sentence for the crime which had necessitated his banishment to the distant town of Chourum. The Tribunal found that his case really deserved reconsideration, and the new law provided certain modifications in his term of imprisonment. The Court, therefore, taking note of the fact that he had already served 1 1|2 years of exile, pardoned him altogether and set him at liberty.

CAPE TOWN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SIR. G. PADDISON TO BE MEMBER.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The "Hindu" understands that Sir George Paddison will be a member of the Round Table Conference which is to meet in Cape Town in December next.—A.P.

A statement appeared in the press on 13th September in connection with the British Film Scheme, that the Maharaja of Jaipur had offered to contribute £35,000 to £40,000. It is understood that this statement is absolutely untrue. The Maharaja of Jaipur is a minor.

The Government has prohibited bringing of aircraft or parts of aircraft by land into the administered districts and political agencies of N.W.F. Province and British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency Territories under license granted by the Chief Commissioner of either area.

The Ali brothers left for Lucknow on the 24th inst.

POET HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA

SCHEME OF A NATIONAL STAGE.

Residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, assembled in large numbers on the 20th instant to pay their tribute of love and honour to Poet Harindranath and his wife Shrimati Kamaladevi.

After the recitation of the song of welcome to the guests, they were entertained to a play "Dhruwa Charitra" enacted by the little girls of the Colony on a hastily got up stage which had for its scene and scenery artistic Khaddar curtains. Drill accompanied by dancing and music combined with acting were the special features of this entertainment.

Mr. U. Dattatraya in introducing Poet Harindranath said the poet was the brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the champion of India's rights both here and abroad. He said that poetry is the language of all worship and true and great poets were the inspired interpretors of God; and those who came across Poet Harindranath's works would readily acknowledge that he had the traits of a distinguished poet. A Poet is the painter of the soul, and so was Poet Harindranath and those who have seen his paintings would admit how full of life these paintings were. He, therefore, referred to Poet Harindranath as a creative artist. Poetry was also the music of feeling souls and Poet Harindranath was also a talented musician. The Poet by his well graced and realistic acting proved that the stage was the moving picture of nature. Endowed by these qualities of the head and heart, Poet Harindranath had now directed his attention to the revival of Indian stage-craft. As there was close alliance between the society and the stage, histrionic reform, in view of the deplorable degeneration of the present Indian stage was an urgent necessity, and he, therefore, wished him every success in his adventure. Mr. Dattatraya said that no one was more pre-eminently fitted for its work than the poet himself who had acquired the mastery over the knowledge of poetry, music and painting. In introducing Shreemati Kamaladevi, Mr. Dattatraya said that she came from a highly respected and rich Saraswat family from Kanara and this was his justification for calling the function a family gathering. Shreemati Kamaladevi was pioneer in social reform. She is an accomplished lady, and a keen social worker. A true and devoted wife that she is, she is now in the fighting line by the side of her husband in revolutionising the Indian stage. She is also a promising politician and he wished her every success in the ensuing elections to the legislative council of the Madras Presidency.

POET'S REPLY.

Poet Harindranath replying said he was very much impressed with the cordial and sincere welcome accorded to him and his wife. He felt that he was also one of the Saraswats for it was some eight years back that a Saraswat had accepted him as a friend. Even in his difficult task of histrionic reform it was Kanara that had workers. He explained his mission very minutely and asserted with all simplicity and humility that with the co-operation of all proof of which he had in the patronage of his few performances in Bombay, he hoped very shortly to have a national stage answering to the spiritual and moral needs of India. He felt pleasure to say that some rich men of Bombay had already offered him help in his difficult task. In explaining why his performances were given in English, he said that we Indians had cultivated a strong attachment and respect to the English language to the neglect of our mother tongue, and we accepted anything that came from the West as very idealistic. Had the performances been in Hindi or any other vernacular they would not only have had to be content with an insignificant corner but possibly have also to face in addition the social opprobrium attaching to the present day stage. He desired that it was his intention to stage all performances in Hindi and that he would gradually work to achieve this end.

WOMEN ON THE STAGE.

He then dwelt at length on the necessity of ladies appearing on the stage, and vehemently deprecated the system of men enacting female part. That, he said, had a three-fold demoralising effect, firstly on the actor himself, secondly on his partner who was legally attached to him for life and thirdly on the audience also. On the other hand he could say from his own personal experience that the presence of ladies had an elivening, purifying and spiritualising effect on all concerned. The Poet said the stage had a chastening influence on character and the stage was a temple. As in this drama of life we cannot achieve anything without the active help and co-operation of ladies, he saw no objection to ladies associating themselves with men on the stage.

KHADDAR.

Turning to the girl actors, he said that he was extremely happy to see such young girls acting their parts so exquisitely, but wished that they were dressed in a manner representative of Indian style and hoped that they were clad in khaddar (cries of "yes they are.") Khaddar, he maintained, had immense possibilities, and could effect any of the desired artistic effect, so much so that in all his future performances khaddar will be freely made use of. He was kind enough to make a few suggestions by asking the audience to discard the harmonium, which he declared was an imperfect instrument and would spoil the fine sense of music in young men and girls. Instead he advised to resort to Tamboras which gave an excellent resounding sound, and added that he was himself going to form his own orchestra including from ten to fifteen Tamboras, besides Sarangis and Bansaris. He further took the audience by an agreeable surprise when at the top of his voice exhroted them to relegate the face powder to the dust bin. For he wondered why they should whiten the rich brown skin which God had given them. "To me the face powder," he humorously concluded, "was synonymous with the gun powder and whenever I see the face powder I feel myself blown." He wished that they instead made use of light effect.

The guests were then garlanded by the Saraswat Amateurs and by the Saraswat Mahila Samaj also. On being requested the poet readily played a song on the harmonium and then sang two excellent songs in his rich melodious voice, which were highly appreciated by all present.

Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri, Secretary of the Mahila Samaj, in moving a vote of thanks to the guests paid a tribute to Shrimati Kamaladevi for her being an active and enthusiastic social worker, and felt proud to say that by making herself bold to stand for a seat in the Madras Council Shrimati Kamaladevi had become an ornament not only to the Saraswat Community but all Indian ladies. She wished her a bright success in her new undertaking.

She also said that the suggestions made by the poet will be given effect to. A vote of thanks to Poet Harinidranath and Shrimati Kamaladevi and the singing of the National Song then brought the pleasant function to a close.

THE POET HONOURED

Photo by Anantha Rao.

Poet Harindranath Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya at the Saraswat Colony at Santa Cruz on the 20th ult.

RASPBERRY MISTAKEN FOR REAL WHISKY IN DRINK SCENE.

An instance of the extraordinarily vivid and realistic manner in which the eminent Bengali poet actor Harindranath Chattopadhyaya acts his part was afforded during his brilliant performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday last. While enacting the drink scene in the drama of the England—returned youth, he drank red raspberry water with such an unimitable manner of the seasoned drunkard, that many persons in the audience actually mistook it for real whisky, and wondered how he could stand such copious draughts of the intoxicating drink.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Harindranath never drinks, nor does he smoke, except when it is required to act his part on the stage. He is, besides, a perfect vegetarian, eschewing all animal food.

BAGALKOT MUNICIPALITY & KANARESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was proposed by the Bagalkot Municipality to keep all its accounts and other important papers in Kanarese, the prevalent language of the Bijapur District.

The public of Bagalkot hailed with delight the action of the municipality in taking a step in the right direction. It was thought, by the public as a red letter day in the annals of the municipality.

The Municipal Hall was packed to suffocation, when Mr. R. V. Sholapurkar, a staunch Nationalist, introduced the proposal of adopting Kanarese in the municipality. Mr. Sholapurkar emphasised the importance of the proposal and hoped that the other Municipal councillors would improve the opportunity and set an example to other sister municipalities. Then Mr. Ayappa Byli rose, amidst loud cheers and seconded the proposal. Messrs. Mahantappa Tapashetti and others spoke in favour of the proposal.

At this stage people murmured that the proposal would be entertained favourably and go through the house successfully but alas! there is a slip betwixt the cup and the lip.

Mr. Dharwadkar, who pushed the cause of the Kannada in the press led the way in opposing the proposal and entirely changed the scene. He put an amendment that the accounts and other Municipal writings should be kept partly in English and Kanarese.

At this stage Mr. Savanur and other men of mark joined the standard of Mr. Dharwadkar and vehemently opposed the proposal. Votes were counted and the proposal was vetoed. It came like a home thrust to the public of Bagalkot.

The new season of the Bagalkot Municipality begins next month. The new Municipal councillors, we hope, will not take the defeat of the proposal as a flash in the pan but will adopt it and win the confidence of the electors.—Yours, etc.

VENKATESH S. KERUR.

Bagalkot, Sept. 24.

WADHWAN AS A HEALTH RESORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to kindly publish the following facts in your esteemed paper.

It is believed by the people of Kathiawar, Cujarat, Bombay and other places that the climate of Wadhwan Camp is very dry and pure and hence very beneficial to consumptive patients. Accordingly for the last 15 or 20 years such patients flocked to Wadhwan Camp in numbers for a change of climate. Inspite of the fact that hardly any case of real consumption has ever been cured here, such patients are attracted here owing to their ignorance of the conditions prevailing here. As there are no provisions for sanitary and medical recommendations for the prevention of this disease being observed, this dangerous disease has spread here also as a result of the infection of outside patients. Of late the condition has become so serious that there are at least about 100 local cases now in Wadhwan Camp. Considering the population of this place which is 10,000 this proportion is appalling. A deputation of respectable gentlemen, including pltaders, doctors, and merchants, waited upon the Political Agent to present a memorial of the public for taking effective and immediate measures to prevent the spread of this disease. The Political Agent has kindly promised to consider the memorial favourably. The Deputation has also requested the Political Agent that should any rules be framed in the matter to take special precautions, no unnecessary harassment or hardship should be caused to the public thereby.

Some gentlemen of this place mean to take up the work of educating public opiinon on this matter by means of propaganda work and impress upon the public the infectious natures of the disease and the necessary precautions which should be taken against it.

The outside people also should be warned that they are not going to benefit in any way by a change here as the climate is no longer the same as it was some years ago. The conditions have been so changed that even the people of this place are living in constant danger of this disease and therefore outsiders should think twice before coming here in the hope of a cure.—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.

Wadhwan Camp Sept. 22.

CAUSEWAYS IN E. KHANDESH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are many Causeways in the East Khandesh District such as Bori causeway at Amalner, Titur causeway at Chalisgaon, Girna causeway near Jalgaon Tapti causeway at Bhusawal etc. and those are built by the Public Works Department and much money is spent for the purpose by the Government but if the causeways on both sides were provided with railngs it would be better and safe for the carriers and pedestrians.—Yours, etc.

D. M. CHOUDHARI.

Sawda, September 23.

Major Joravarsingh, member of Skeen Committee, who was nominated as a Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council from the non-Mahomedan rural constituency of Ahmedabad District has withdrawn his candidature for want of residential qualification:—A.P.

According to a Calcutta message excessive rains during the past few weeks, have, it is stated, done some damage to crops in several districts in Western Bengal.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message of September 25 says: Khadi Exhibition organised by the Khadi Pratishthan was opened by Sir P. C. Roy at Muzapur Park. Exhibits displayed in a number of stalls testified to the perfection Khadi has reached.—F.P.I.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S INTERFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the alleged publication in the Press that the Mullaji Saheb after a great deal of trouble, influence and persuasion has been successful in effecting a settlement with Dr. Ketkar of the Marathi Encyclopaedia, which according to the agent of the Mullaji Saheb the Muslim community ought to welcome, what truth there is in the above statement can be seen and judged by the Muslim community from the perusal of Dr. Ketkar's letter addressed to the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam dated 22nd instant which I request you to publish in the columns of your paper in the interests of justice and fairplay, nay, in the interests of truth, along with the understanding which was arrived at with Dr. Ketkar and the Anjuman long before (10th September), the Mullaji Saheb's supposed settlement over the head of the Muslim community.

It may be pointed out that Dr. Ketkar called on the Anjuman of his own accord to write this letter and at the same time assured us that he had not called on the Mullaji Saheb with the intention of expressing any regret.—Yours, etc.

ABDURRAIF KHAN,
Hony. Secretary,
The Anjuman-i-Ziaul-Islam.

September 25.

The copies of Dr. Ketkar's letter and the understanding are sent herewith for publication.

(True copy).

Bombay, 22-9.26.

My dear Mr. Kaderbhoy,—

I have read some reports in papers regarding my Conference in Poona with some Borahs and Sir Ebrahim Harron Jaffer, and especially about my interview with H. H. Mullaji Saheb. It seems that false impression is created about what happened. If you and other Muslims understand from my letter to Mullaji Saheb and from the prefatory note by "Times" correspondent that the matter is settled, "it is not so." I still request you to take steps to call a meeting of 112 signatories to the memorial addressed to the Government in accordance with our understanding in Conference held on 10th instant at Pratts Mansions, Hughes Road, between Maulvi Abdul Raof Khan, Hon. Secretary and yourself on one side and me on the other. My letter to Mullaji Saheb simply conveys my feelings and does not form a part of any settlement, as I consider that "settlement can only be reached through the media of 112 signatories."

Permit also to point out an error in the report. I had called on Mullaji Saheb to convey my personal regards especially as I was given to understand that Mullaji Saheb was anxious to meet me. I had gone to him for the pleasure of conversation and there during the conversation I read the letter which I had previously written out, little suspecting how it would be interpreted.

Trusting that you will do the needful.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR.

To

M. T. KADERBHOY, Esqr.,
President,
The Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam.

(True copy).

Pratt's Mansions,
Hughes Road, Chaupatty,
Bombay.

Proceedings of the Conference dated 10.9.26 of Dr. S. V. Ketkar, Editor of the "Marathi Encyclopaedia," with the President M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law and the Secretary Abdurraof Khan of the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam, with reference to the matter regarding the Prophet.

In the informal discussion, Dr. Ketkar agreed that the matter regarding the prophet in the Marathi Encyclopaedia is of an extremely unpleasant character and expressed his willingness to remedy matters.

It was, therefore, agreed amongst all three that the only question remains as to the best way of remedying matters. It was also agreed that whatever is to be done should be done with the consent of a large representative body of Mahomedans.

It was also agreed that the one hundred and twelve signatories to the petition to the Government would be the proper group through whose consultations, the finding of way should be done, although there is no objection to invite persons other than the above mentioned 112 signatories to the meeting.

The President and the Secretary therefore agree to call a meeting of the 112 signatories in the near future. Dr. Ketkar agrees to be present at the meeting and to take part in the discussion to devise a "modus operandi."

(Sd.) M. T. KADERBHOY,
(Sd.) SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR,
(Sd.) ABDURRAOF KHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter dated 23rd September 1926 appearing in your issue of the 25 instant under our signatures we find that our signatures to the letter were obtained by misrepresentation, we were led to believe that the Mulaji Sahab had withdrawn his signature to the Memorial to H. E. Governor of Bombay in the matter of Mr. Ketkar's Encyclopedia. Mr. Mohomed Ali Allabux with Khan Bahadur Curtay saw us to-day and satisfied us that the Mulaji Sahab has not withdrawn his signature to the said memorial and we believe the same.

We regret very much to note that we signed the said letter under circumstances stated above and we now hasten to withdraw our signatures.

We take this opportunity of assuring His Holiness the Mulaji Sahab that we had not the least intention of defaming him by alleging in the said letter that he had no sympathy in the cause of Islam.—Yours, etc.

KAZI MAHOMED HASSAN,
MURGHAY, CHIEF KAZI,
MAHOMMAD ABDUL MUNIM.
BAOKAZAH KHATIB OF JAMAY MASJID.
SAYED GULAM MAHOMED REFALE PIRZADA.

P.S.—I may at once say that I did not sign the said letter but my name was put on the said letter without my knowledge by my deputy.

KAZI MAHOMED HASSAN,
MUURGHAY.

Bombay, September 26.

VOTE FOR THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the approach of the elections, many people are as yet quite unsteady to whom to vote in the ensuing elections. But to my mind, it appears that this is not a vexed question which the electors should face with a dilemma. The electors must think very carefully, what party strives most for the attainment of country's freedom with all its manly principles and actions. It is the organised Swaraj Party, that is, the Congress Party only that has fought bravely against the bureaucracy and did bring them to their knees on many occasions. It was on that party only that the Government directed its famous Ordinance Act, as a consequence of which many leaders of that party were sent to jail. The late Deshbandhu who founded the Swaraj Party and nursed it till he breathed his last, proved to the world the futility of the Reforms by courageously fighting with the Government. Such being the glorious sketch of the Congress Party, is it not the sacred duty of the voters to vote for the Congress Party and elect them in great majority so as to face the Government with fresh vigour and courage?—Yours, etc.,

U. S. HODLUR.

Bijapur, Sept. 23.

BULSAR AND BROACH LOCAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Notices have been posted at the Station notice boards that No. 49 Down and 48 Up Bulsar Broach local will be cancelled from the first Oct. 1926. They will run again in the season.

These trains are the most convenient trains between Surat and Bulsar and 150 to 200 passengers travel by this train even in monsoon when at the traffic is slack. Students attending schools and people attending Courts at Gandevi and Bulsar and Navsari take advantage of these trains. The decision of the traffic authorities is hasty and unwise. The reason shown for cancelling these trains is absurd. Monsoon commences in June and ends in September. Trading public take advantage of special reduced monsoon rates upto September only but from the above notice it appears that monsoon commences from 1st October.

From the present time table it will appear that after departure of 12 Up which leaves Surat at about 6.15 or so there is no train upto 12.20. Similarly after departure of No. 9 Down which leaves Bulsar at 14.19 there is no Down train upto 20 o'clock. Both these trains running in the interval used to serve the purpose and people were not inconvenienced.

On the important Section like Surat and Bulsar and Surat and Broach there must be at least three Up and and three Down passenger trains running during day and the Railway Company must have seen after the introduction of this train that there is enough of this train that there is enough passenger traffic.—Yours, etc.,

CHATUBHAI B. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary
Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association.

MOTOR DRIVERS & ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday at 10 a.m. near the Queen's Statue a motor car crushed a dog and was rapidly driven away. Fortunately, the dog happened to be owned by a European who was playing golf in the adjacent maidan. The dog was attended by two chokras one of whom lifted it and took it to the cold water tap near by to soothe its agony. The other boy ran to fetch the Sahib who leaving his sport at once came upon the scene of accident, tenderly mused his pet animal and took it in a taxi to the hospital. I hope it will recover. The policeman on duty at the time has taken down the number of the car which had knocked down the dog. I have seen with distressing frequency cases of animals sustaining severe injuries at the hands of callous and brutal chauffeurs who swiftly drive away leaving their victims unattended and writhing in agony. Seeing that all life is kin and that animals suffer agonising pain just as human beings do, the law should make it obligatory under heavy penalty for non-compliance on motor drivers at whose hands animals sustain injuries to attend to them and taken them to the hospital in their cars just as is done in the case of human beings who get knocked down. The S. P. C. A. and the Indian Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, should see to this matter.—Yours, etc.,

"TENDERNESS TOWARDS ALL THAT SUFFER."

POONA RACES.

QUINCY EASILY WINS ST LEGER PLATE

ACCIDENT TO JOCKEY BOWLY

The last day of the Big Meetings attracted a large crowd at Poona yesterday, when a long card was decided. The weather was warm and oppressive, but the track was in splendid order. In spite of favourable conditions the day proved a disastrous one for backers, only one favourite turning up during the whole afternoon. The victory of Quincy and Frater enabled the Aga Khan to score his first success of the season. Few were prepared to see Quincy carry 9-1 round the course, when his best distance is known to be 1½ miles. Trainer Robinson staggered the wise acres by springing such an unwelcome surprise. Frater has run disappointedly so far, and it was another blow to form cranks when the son of Cannobie cantered home in the Eclipse Plate. Frater was an honest horse in England, it is puzzling to find him running so inconsistently in this country. Cheerful won with a stone in hand in the second division of the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate. Stokes looked round confidently before passing the post on the Kolhapur horse, who is a much better horse than he is given credit for. Bowley had a miraculous escape when Silver Thrush stumbled around the turn in the Kirkee Plate. Mr. Heath's horse was running well and might have troubled the winner. Bowley was only shaken up, and rode again to the great relief of his numerous friends.

The Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate was run in two divisions. In the second eighteen runners paraded, the Kolhapur bracket represented by Cheerful and Arabian Star attracting most money. Punters chose aught for Cheerful won very comfortably from Money Spinner and Arab Prince. Najian failed to stay home and was beaten out of place after leading for the greater part of the journey.

Country breds contested the Sirur Plate run over a mile. On a recent success Gift of Song was elected favourite, but Hoyt's filly gave a doleful display and finished among the hopeless brigade, Allegory owned by Mr. T. Harrison recorded an easy victory at the expense of Zara and Shirtaj.

Absorbent was the medium of some heavy gambling in the race for Division I of the Warwick Plate. Godfrey's gelding early settled in the rear and made no show at all. After a long period of inactivity Surekha scored in rather easy fashion, leading from flag fall to finish. Foreman and Hill and Dale contested the minor honours far behind the winner.

Moss repeated a winning performance in the other division where he was cleverly handled by Brace. The three year old had victory assured a long way from home and up the straight he proved too good for Radian and Frailty.

Ballard carried the Kolhapur livery to victory in the Kirkee Plate. On his recent running he did not inspire confidence, but on a firm going the Kolhapur grey easily asserted his superiority over Malikizaman and Mozan. The race was marred by an accident when Bowley was thrown from Silver Thrush around the turn where he occupied a very favourable position. Bowley was able to walk to the ambulance, but was evidently shaken up.

Gift O' The Glen attracted most betting in the Cobham Handicap, a sprint for three and four years' old horses in Classes II and III. The gelding was not good enough for this honour and was beaten into third place. Mr. Rosenthal's Roseate Air ridden by Clarke made the most of a good start and kept Four Square at bay. A shapely brown gelding, son of Wildair, he should win some more races now that he has struck form.

Quincy made amends for his last defeat when he easily accounted for the lightly weighted Tycho and eight others in the St. Leger Plate. My Realm finished stoutly five lengths in front of the sliding stone. The favourite Bonnie Lad turned it up early and never looked a danger after the half mile. School Boy refused to gallop and raced far behind the field.

On winning the Eclipse Plate Frater completed a double for H. H. Aga Khan. He was hardly a popular winner as he had run

Mr Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE 8-11 Dobie 3
Mr D S Barve's NAJIAN 7-11 Townsend 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Crown 9-7, Arabian Star 8-13, Nassim 7-11, Burchan 8-9, Zoolfakar 8-9, Red Flag 7-13, Othello 8-8, Hishan 8-7, Sea Spray 8-3, Kummeruzzaman 8-1, Farooq 8-1, Detective 8-0, Amanta 7-12, and Silver Cloud 6-12.

The race:—A good start saw Najian away to the front closely pursued by Othello, Kummeruzzaman, Arab Prince and Cheerful with Farooq last. Past the half mile Kummeruzzaman was racing second to the leader the others following in practically the same order. Najian showed the way round and then retired. Money Spinner looked a winner but succumbed to a strong challenge from Cheerful. Won by 3/4 length, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time—1 minute 52 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 45/8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 39 and Rs. 56.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 21/8; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 17 and Rs. 28/8.

Favourite:—Cheerful.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Countrybreds.

Mr T Harrison's ALLEGORY 8-0 Harrison 1
Mr Heath's ZARA 9 5 Clarke 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIR-TAJ 9-6 Stokes 3
Mr E Mahomed's POSTERN 8-2 Dobie ... 4

Not run:—Drummer Boy, Asian Princess and Star Shell.

Also ran:—May B 9-7, Shewanti 7-0, Maud B 7-6, Gift of Song 9-0, Prince Arthur 8-0, Joviality 8-3, Jayadevi 7-0, Loving Cup 7-10, Milord 7-4, and Osbourne 7-2.

The race:—They were sent away on level terms. When they settled down Milord streaked away with a long lead his nearest attendants being Prince Arthur, Loving Cup, Shirtaj and Postern. Nearing the turn the order was Milord, Prince Arthur, Shirtaj and Loving Cup with Postern and Osbourne prominent. Milord dropped out in the straight and here Allegory drew out to win hard held by 4 lengths, A neck, short head.

Time—1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 255/8; Places Rs. 63, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 112/8; Places Rs. 32, Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 35.

Favourite:—Gift of Song.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr T M Goculdas' SUREKHA 7-4 S Black 1
Mr C N Wadia's FOREMAN 8-10 Bowley 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-3 S J Meekings 3
Mr Heath's JOVIAL 8-11 Clarke 4

Not run:—Wait for Me, and Heat Wave.

Also ran:—Cuckoo 9-4, Motu Proprio 9-1, Pom Pom 9-0, Poet's Dream 8-10, Lowborn 8-10, Absorbent 8-0, Pomme Anna 7-13, Musk Rat 7-9 and Longleat 7-6.

The race:—Surekha got the best of the start and set a fast pace to H'll and Dale, Pom Pom and Foreman, Pomme Anna was badly left. There was no change in this order till the bend where Surekha went on to win easily by 6 lengths. A neck, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 42 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 121; Places Rs. 53, Rs. 96/8 and Rs. 41.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 16/8.

Favourite:—Absorbent.

Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's MOSS 9-0 J W Brace 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-11 S J Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY 8-4 Townsend 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' STORMONT 9-0 Barnett 4

Not run—Faubourg.

Also ran:—Redcoat 7-13, Tradition 8-11, Riverine 8-10, Stung Again 7-9, The Typhoon 8-9, Adour 8-1, Ethelwald 7-0, Sophie II 7-7, Lady Junior 7-7, and Tres Facile 7-5.

The race:—A good start and on settling down Adour made the running from The Typhoon, Stung Again and Moss, Radian showing out among the others. At the second furlong Adour retired and here Moss came to the front followed by The Typhoon and Stung Again with Radian last. Moss ran on strongly and won by 1½ lengths, 1/2 length, a neck.

Time:—1 minute 42 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53/8; Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11/8.

Favourite:—Radian.

Trainer:—J K Irani.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BALLARD 7-9 Stokes 1
Mr Basheer Mahomed's MALIKIZAMAN 7-3 Behsman 2
Mr Eve's MOZAN 8-3 C Hoyt 3
Mr A M Khairaz's AMIN 8-13 Barnett 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Silver Thrush 9-0, Hatchel 7-8, Trusty 8-10, Khataf 8-8, Roscoff 8-0, Gosub 7-10, and Costa Rica 7-4.

The race:—A good start saw Hatchel to the front the next in order being Khataf, Gosub, Silver Thrush and Malikazaman. Roscoff and Mozan raced in the rear. They came round in this order. Ballard forged ahead and easily accounted for Malikazaman. Won by 1½ lengths, 1/2 length, a neck.

Time:—1 minute 21 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 117; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 65, and Rs. 33/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—Roscoff.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE COBHAM HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III

Mr V Rosenthal's ROSEATE AIR 8-3 Clarke 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' FOUR SQUARE 8-7 A T Harrison 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O' THE GLEN 7-0 S Black 3
Mr A J Irani's BEAVER PUFF 7-13 Behsman 4

Not run:—Happy Elf.

Also ran:—Defend 9-12, Seafire 8-0, Ad Dominum 9-6, Happy Sinner 9-5, Blackwood 8-9, The Sloat 8-9, Slovakia 8-0, The Fliver 7-13, and Lilavati 7-0.

The race:—The Fliver made the pace for a couple of furlongs from Roseate Air, Four Square and Gift O' the Glen with The Sloat bringing up the others. After the half mile Roseate Air came to the front followed by Four Square and Beaver Puff. Maintaining his lead Roseate Air won easily from Four Square who tried hard to get on terms. Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, neck.

Time—1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142; Places Rs. 32/8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 20/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 69; Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 12/8.

Favourite:—Gift O'the Glen.

Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

H H the Aga Khan's QUINCY 9-1 A C Walker 1
Mr G D Shuttleworth's TYCHO 7-3 Behsman 2
Mr J N DeSouza's MY REALM 7-9 Townsend 3
Mr Eve's THE SLIDING STONE 7-3 C Hoyt 4

Not run:—Rock Tint and Dry Wit.

Also ran:—School Boy 9-6, Aborigine 8-9, Ox Trot 8-6, Marmion 8-0, Bonnie Lad 7-13, and Crab Apple 6-7.

The race:—An excellent start. Ox Trot led past the stands with Marmion, The Sliding Stone and Bonnie Lad following. The rest followed in a bunch, My Realm being last. The order at the mile was Ox Trot, The Sliding Stone, Marmion, and Aborigine. Four furlongs from home Marmion showed up slightly clear of The Sliding Stone and Ox Trot. Here Bonnie Lad retired. Quincy spurted to the front to hold Tycho who came into reform the half way stage. My Realm's effort was late won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 47 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 169/8; Places Rs. 48/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 57.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 65/8; Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 22.

Favourite:—Bonnie Lad.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

H H the Aga Khan's FRATER 8-7 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREENFINCH 9-10 Stokes 2
Mrs F M Garda's LADY THEO 8-0 Ritchie 3
Mr F M Garda's BELL'S LIFE 6-11 ed. 6-12 Rankin 4

Not run:—Fille d'Or.

Also ran:—Eddy 9-8, Ulster Ally 8-3, Ardley 8-1, Husky 7-13, Grand Excel 7-9, Shingled 6-13, and Starwater 6-11

The race:—An indifferent start in which Bell's Life suffered slightly. Lady Theo set out with the lead followed by Bell's Life, Eddy, Ulster Ally, Greenfinch and Frater. There was no change in the running till the second furlong where the order was Lady Theo, Ulster Ally and Bell's Life. Up the straight Frater collared Lady Theo and scored easily from the late finishing Greenfinch. Won by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 minute 13 4/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 89/8; Places Rs. 34, Rs. 42 and Rs. 34.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13/8.

Favourites:—Lady Theo and Ulster Ally.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr P B Avasia's SUN SPRAY 7-11 S Black 1
Mr E L F DeSoysa's TIGER KING 7-9 Behsman 2
Mr Heath's MAYIAH 7-8 Clarke 3
Mr D S Barve's ZULU 8-6 Howell 4

Not run:—Silver Thrush.

Also ran:—Dilawar 9-7, Khundil 9-2, Jodi 9-2, Adwan 8-4, Kowkab 8-1, Rarity 8-1, Safety 7-11, Hazal 7-9, Cardiff 8-0, Bucknell 7-12, Hyder Pasha 7-0, and Squire 7-0.

The race:—Kowkab dwelt and took no part in the race. Zulu made the pace from Hazal, Rarity, Jodi and Dilawar. At the turn Zulu retired; Sun Spray came through on the rails and made a race of it with Tiger King who went under by 1 length. 2 lengths, short head.

Time:—1 minute 52 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 147; Places Rs. 51/8, Rs. 49/8 and Rs. 56.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81; Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26/8.

Favourite:—Rarity bracket.

Trainer:—J. E. Malone.

Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Deshmukh, Chairman of the Morsi Taluq Board is standing for election to the C. P. Legislative Council as an Independent Congressman from the Amraoti (East) non-Mahomedan rural constituency.—A. P.

DEHRA DUN EN FETE.

PT. MOTILAL EXPLAINS CONGRESS POLICY.

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 25.

The city of Dehra Dun was *en fete* to accord a hearty reception yesterday to Pandit Motilal Nehru who came down after a brief rest at Mussoorie to resume his election tour. He was accompanied by Mr. B. G. Horniman. On their way to the open air meeting held on the Municipal grounds the party motored through dense crowds which thronged the thoroughfare of Dehra Dun. Inspite of every attempt to avoid a procession the public of Dehra Dun both Hindus and Muslims eagerly combined to give the guests a most enthusiastic welcome. The procession passed through the main portion of the gaily decorated bazar which was lined throughout by cheering crowds of all classes and communities. Women and children stood in the galleries and even on house tops to pay their respects to the leaders.

The public meeting which was attended by about five thousand people was presided over by Dr. Keshadev Shastri. Among those present were besides the guests and leading representatives of the local bar Dewan Bahadur Bisheshwarnath, C.I.E., Mr. L. M. Medley, Rev and Mrs. Ahrenschaudhri, Raghubirnarayan Singh and Mr. Devidas Gandhi. There was also a sprinkling of women.

CONGRESS POLICY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in addressing the meeting briefly explained the difference between the policy adopted by the Congress and that of the other parties. He said that the time came once in three years when the people were called upon to exercise their own judgment and give decisions. Various tactics were employed and circumstances taken advantage of by different parties to secure their decision in their favour and this was true of to-day than of ever before. His friend and brother Pandit Malaviya had definitely and irrevocably pitted himself against the policy of the Congress. He, the speaker, was there to perform the duty of expounding the programme and policy of the Congress which was the one organisation which had a definite programme of action. Parties which had at best a hazy idea of what their plan of action would be in the Legislatures and whose plans were liable to change at any moment could not in his estimation compare with the Congress and the Swaraj Party on whose behalf he spoke that evening. He asked the audience not to allow their minds to be swayed solely by what he or Pandit Malaviya in their individual capacity said or by a comparison of the services and sacrifices that might be mentioned to their credit. That would not in any way help them to arrive at a proper decision. The whole question depended on what they desired to be done in the Councils. The Congress representing the largest body of public opinion in the country had after mature deliberation come to the conclusion that nothing could be achieved by a programme of co-operation in the Councils under the present conditions. The Councils as at present constituted were a source of evil rather than of good. Their plain duty was to put a stop to the evil which the Councils were used by the Government to produce.

There were now a Ministerialist Party and an anti-Ministerialist Party. Those who wanted to take Ministerships imagined that Swaraj will be had for the mere asking. Such a thing has never happened and never will happen. We shall have Swaraj only when we assert ourselves in a manner that may leave no doubt in the minds of our adversaries. There certainly may come a time when we can accept Ministerships, but then we shall have secured something tangible which will unmistakably help us on to Swaraj in the place of the present sham which obstructs the way to Swaraj. There was really no meaning in the misleading cry about sending the best men to the Councils.—A.P.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNAL RIVALRY.

Hakim Ajmal Khan who was warmly greeted then addressed the meeting. He asked the electorate to rise above communal rivalry in fighting the elections. The Congress was the one body which had consistently and constantly striven hard in the service of the Motherland and the wisest course to adopt would be to place full faith in the Congress which had a unique position in the country and stood far above all other organisations.

Mr. Horniman said it was an unmistakable indication of the truth which he always claimed that Non-co-operation had not evaporated as some people would have the planx of Non-co-operators were returned to the Councils.—A.P.

EX-MAHARAJA'S "AT HOME" PARTY.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

A Mussoorie message reports that grand celebrations were held last evening by the ex-Maharaja and Maharani of Nabha on the occasion of the eighth birthday anniversary of the Tikka Sahib. The elite of the city were present at a largely attended "At Home" party including Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Horniman.—A. P.

MOTILALJI AT LAHORE

TO CONFER WITH RAIZADA HANSRAJ

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will arrive here tomorrow afternoon after breaking his journey at Jullundur for three hours, where, it is understood, he will confer with Raizada Hansraj, ex-Swarajist, M.L.A. who vacated his seat in the Assembly and retired in favour of Lala Lajpat Rai in last winter.

Pandit Nehru will address a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore to-morrow even outside the Mori Gate.

S. A. DELEGATION.

MINISTERS' DINNER.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

About 60 guests attended a dinner given to-night by the Ministers to meet the South African delegation. These included all high officials of Government, and many distinguished non-officials. His Excelency the Governor attended by his private and military secretaries and two A. D. C's was also present. The function which was held at the residence of the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, concluded the crowded programme of the delegation in Madras and they left for Calcutta shortly afterwards.—A. P.

DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

After a most strenuous programme which they cheerfully went through, the members of the South African delegation left Madras at eleven to-night by a special train for Calcutta which they will reach on the morning of the 27th instant after stopping en route at Tatanagar on the 26th. Mr. E. C. Smith, Private Secretary to the Governor, Major Hobbs, Military Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Moir, the Hon. Mr. Majoribanks, Sir George Paddison, leader of the recent Indian delegation to South Africa and a few others were present on the platform to see the deputation off.

Asked by a representative of the Associated Press for a message on the eve of their departure the Hon. F. W. Beyers, leader of the delegation said, "The kindness of the Government and the people of Madras Presidency can and will never be forgotten by us."—A.P.

SPEECH OF RAJA OF PANAGAL.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The Hon. the Raja of Panagal, proposing the toast of the South African Delegation at last night's dinner given by the Ministers said:—

"I esteem it a great privilege to propose the toast of our friends from South Africa. As the Chief Minister of the Madras Government and the spokesman of the most popular party in the province I take this opportunity to accord to them our most cordial welcome. The arrival of the deputation here is just in time. The invitation which His Excellency the Viceroy has with such foresight extended to the Union Government of South Africa has been in true sportsmanly spirit responded to by that Government and I have no doubt that that chivalrous response will be fruitful of results satisfactory to India and South Africa alike. The appearance of South Africa cheered Vasco de Gama and the noble band of sailors that accompanied him and gave them a "good hope" of reaching India early. Even so does the appearance of the African Deputation here cheer the people of India and give them a good hope of reaching a workable solution of the problem of Indians in South Africa. The connection between India and South Africa is not merely a geographical one.

It is more than that. In fact the welcome discovery of South Africa was a happy harbinger of the British administration in India, an administration which has been instrumental in rejuvenating an ancient and almost decaying civilisation. Ladies and gentlemen, it is neither the time nor place for the enumeration of the various benefits which the British connection has conferred on the people of this country. I may not be out of place if on this occasion I point out that one of the benefits which the people of India enjoy as the result of their allegiance to the Great British Empire is the proud privilege that they have to claim fraternity with those who carry human civilisation to the most distant and unknown lands, I mean the colonials. We the people of India can claim the colonia's as our brethren. I ask you ladies and gentlemen of the South African Deputation will you disown us? disown us for whatsoever reason, even for the reason that we have traces of the excrescences of an ancient civilisation still to be seen in this country, traces which are admittedly revolting to modern notions of social organisation? These traces, I am glad to say are fast giving way. If they have not already disappeared it is because of the conservative nature of the ordinary human mind.

I do not wish to say more at present nor do I expect from the Deputation categorical replies to the questions I have asked. I know you are to hear and see, but not to speak lest you might be prejudging matters which you have to adjudicate later on. I know you have to be dumb though you cannot afford to be deaf or blind. I am sure go about to enable you to form your own impressions of this land of ours. Carry those impressions with you so that when the time comes you may judge us aright. I wish you had stayed here longer. May you have a happy go round in our country."

The Hon. F. W. Beyers replying pointed out that the Deputation was the result of the invitation not only of the Viceroy, but also of the people of India. They had more to hear than to speak. They had come to this country to study. The Deputation realise that in showing hospitality India yielded to none. They could never forget the welcome extended to them by the people of this Presidency and the hospitality which they experienced during their stay in Madras.—A. P.

LAHORE'S NEW CONGRESS DAILY.

DR. SATYAPAL AS EDITOR.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The first issue of the "Swarajya," a new vernacular nationalist daily organ of the Congress Party was issued to-day. It is edited by Dr. Satyapal, General Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee. It proposes vigorously to support the Swarajya Party and to be an out and out champion of the Congress cause in the Punjab.—A.P.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

While a physical culture demonstration, full of variety and of spectacular interest, would always attract and appeal to an appreciably large number of people, a suitable addition of a short dramatic piece and music to its programme never fails to make the appeal a wider one. The spectator who goes to such a performance is neither overfastidious nor much critical of the work of the conscientious amateurs who take part in it and is rewarded with adequate mental diversion that invariably refreshes and soothes his nerves.

The stage representation of 'Raj-Sanyas' that unfinished, posthumous piece of the remarkable Maratha playwright, the late Mr. Gadkari, by a club of amateur players in aid of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute with Prof. Dhurandhar's and his pupils' music, was such a performance. The majority of young men who made it a success are trained athletes attached to the Institute as either instructors or pupils.

The various feats of physical prowess and skill, feats on the bars, of weight-lifting, wrestling, Jiu-jit-su, boxing and chain-breaking were admirably performed. Prof. Rao's wonderful performances of acrobatics, Mr. Mishal's defence against the Pathan's treacherous dagger, Mr. Patly's swift, graceful movements and swings on the 'malkhamb' with flames on either end of the sticks held in his mouth and hands, deserve praise and drew applause from the audience. The athletic display was not suggestive of mere strength, but also of great mental stamina, pluck, agility and grave of movement. All such branches and forms of athletics as could induce the audience to their pursuits by impressing it with their immense utility and importance in life, were represented. A better form of physical culture propaganda could not have been hit upon and its social usefulness could hardly be exaggerated.

Dr. Velkar, who presided on the occasion, complimented and thanked Prof. D. M. Kalyanpurkar, the proprietor of the Institute for not only the interesting and instructive entertainment that was given by his pupils and colleagues but also his valuable contribution to the cause of physical culture, which, he said was an important part of the greater cause of national regeneration. Dr. Savarkar also spoke eulogising the work of the Institute which within a few months of its existence had achieved necessity of physical training for the youth of the country.

SILVER "DULL"

SLUMP IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bombay Silver Market has been quiet today. Both London and New York Silver Market's report heavy falls.

New York has been quoted at 59 3/8 cents. London cables are as follows:—

"Heavy China selling. India small buyer. Market uncertain."

"Tone quiet. Market has fallen owing to China selling. India continues buying. China was a large seller at higher rate. Reaction possible after this fall."

London Spot 27 1/4 d.

London Forward 27 3/8 d.

This is a drop of 7/16d., a heavy drop in a day. The nervousness seems to be due to a feeling that the Indian Government would sell out its hoardings of 35,000 Bars of Silver.

Bombay Market was comparatively steady. Rates in the afternoon were Rs. 62-5 and Rs. 62-2. There were free sales in the morning, which were taken up by "Bears."

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Jute.—Albion 470, Alliance 465, Anglo India 360, Auckland 250, Barnagore 180, Bally 190, Birla 8, Belvedere 520, Budge-Budge 450, Caledonian 520, Chapdani 148, Clive 36, Craig 4|4, Cheviot 265, Dalhousie 395, Delta 497|8, Empire 49, Fort Gloster 775, Fort William 280, Gondalpara 900, Gourepore 660, Hukumchand 12, Hooghly 73|8, Howrah 39|8, Kamarhatty 580, Kankanarrah 457 Kelvin Naihati 440, National 29|10, New Central 550, Northbrook 50, Nuddea 43, Orient 230, Presidency 7|6, Reliance 64, Soorah 29|8, Standard 420, Union 532, Waverly 6|4, Hessian 14|12, Jute 65.

Cotton Agra United 9|10, Dunbar 142, Keshavram Cotton 3|12.

Coal.—Burrakur 18|4, Bokaro Ramgur 15|8, Raneegunge 2|8.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4|12, B. I. Corporation D 4|4, I. I. Still 6|12, Marshalls 4, Madon Theatres 2|15, Imperial Bank 1390, Imperial Conty. 350.

Remarks.—Jute shares are strong and likely to advance further. Owing to satisfactory Jute crop. Jute is likely to fall and Hessians to rise hence shares advancing. Advisable buying Jute Group shares. Government securities were quiet. 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|3, 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (1928) 107|1, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88|6.

News has been received that Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will visit India in November and December making a tour from Bombay across the North to Calcutta and then to Madras. Mr. Pethick Lawrence is a prominent member of the Labour Party and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was one of the prominent leaders of the women's suffrage movement in England.—A.P.

TAXI.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S INTERFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

WHY THE WEAKER SEX?

More than a fair proportion of the ills the flesh is heir to falls to women, not merely by virtue of Nature's decree, but rather because of the artificiality of present-day existence. Such qualifications as "the weaker sex." or the "frail sex," have no legitimate place in Nature's category, so far as health and strength are concerned.

Medical research, day by day, emphasizes the conclusion that health is dependent upon perfectly balanced functioning. The human organism is supplied at birth with all that is necessary to provide for this and to ensure its continuance. It is all too often aborted by modes of living—irregular habits contracted here and there, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet, failure to respect Nature's laws in one way or another.

There is a familiar saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and this saying is extremely applicable to the ailments of women. A stitch calculated to save the other nine in such cases is embodied in Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, which are a logical aid to natural functioning, containing as they do the requisite constituents to purify, strengthen and enrich the blood and through the blood to build up the nerves and restore strength to the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemists sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is just as good, so far your health's sake firmly refuse substitutes.

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Lady's Solid Gold Wrist Watch. True timekeeper guaranteed. Complete with suede strap. Price 35/- or sent for 3/- deposit. Balance payable on delivery of Watch C.O.D. or (V.P.P.) Gent's size 65/- same terms. PRICE LIST FREE.

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INDIAN JOURNALISM

MR. PAT LOVETT ON "THE CHRONICLE"

Speaking in Calcutta on Tursday evening Mr. Loyett traced the development of journalism in India.

In his first lecture he attempted to trace the influense of the Indian National Congress on the development of journalism in this country. In his lecture the world war and its consequences formed the staple of his evolution theme.

But before that he made a reference to the events arising out of the antipartition agitation which could justly be claimed as a triumph for Indian journalism. The arm and burgonet of the campaign against Bureaucratic reaction was the Editor of the "Bengalee' the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea who organised public opinion with a skill as rare as it was efficient.

He next referred to the annulment of the partition of Bengal. It was a famous victory won at great cost, for Calcutta was dethroned from her long metopolitan ascendancy among the cities of British India, in order that Delhi might become the official capital of the Government of India. It looked like Bureaucratic revenge for the failure of coercion of the worst type to muzzle the press and intimidate Indian Nationalism. The Indian press of Bengal bore the brunt of the battle with dauntless courage "The first in glory as the first in place."

"THE CHRONICLE" AND MR. HORNIMAN.

After referring to the birth of the "Associated Press" during those boisterous years Mr. Pat Lovett described the foundation of the "Bombay Chronicle" which under the editorship ofMr.Horniman became a power in the land. Soon Mr. Horniman's politics brought him into conflict with the Government of Bombay which went to the extreme of deporting him in April 1919.

The Horniman episode observed the speaker was a painful reminder of the peril of the journalist in India who dared to be out spoken in his criticism of the Government. But candour compelled the admission that there was far more liberty allowed to the British owned newspaper than to those edited and owned by Indian Nationalist. If Horniman had remained a member of the "Statesman's" staff it was highly improbable that he would ever have been an object of the tender attentions of the Police. He was the reputed author of the articles headed. "Hardinge must go" which appeared in the "Statesman" when the capital was changed from Calcutta to Delhi. They were "hot stuff" but nothing happened to the paper in consequence. As the Editor of an Indian owned paper which propagated extreme nationalism he was from the official point of view, in a different position entirely.

The Indian Press had always been and what the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea called a "Great instrument of propagandism." Hence the vigilant antipathy of the Bureaucracy in marked contrast to the tolerance shown to the British owned section.

GOURIPUR JUTE MILL CASE.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Bengal Government has issued a communique replying to the letter of the European Association, Calcutta, in connection with the case of J. Spence of Gouripur jute mill on the charge of causing the death of a mill-hand, complaining against the action of the District Magistrate of Alipur, in sending for the record of the case after the discharge of Spence by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpur, and in calling upon Spence to show cause why he should not be committed to the sessions for trial.

The communique states that the Criminal Procedure Code has given power to the District Magistrate to call for and examine the record of the case and to call upon the accused to show cause if in his opinion the accused person has been improperly discharged. It is immaterial in what way the District Magistrate's attention has been attracted. The Governor regrets that the European Association has brought a serious charge against the District Magistrate of being influenced by the opinions expressed by an Indian newspaper without any fact or argument to substantiate it.

DESECRATION OF A SIKH TEMPLE.

TWO RIOTERS SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Police Magistrate, Sealdah, sentenced to-day Khoda Buksh and Abdul Karim to one year's rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of rioting and desecrating a Sikh temple on the Bagmari Road during the riots in Calcutta. In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate deplored that in a country where Hindus and Mahomedans had to reside side by side together in amity and community of interest, either should provoke spoliation and desecration of temples and objects of worship.—Free Press.

The Governor of Bombay witnessed the Final of the Junipr Polo Tournament, Poona and presented the Cups on the 24th instant.

Sir Ernest and Lady Jackson arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 24th instant.

POONA LETTER

GANPATI FESTIVAL WEEK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The most exciting and the busiest week of the Poona public life, namely, the Ganesh Festival Week, passed away with the immersion of Ganapati idols on Monday evening last. All the eight or ten days of the season were gala-days, as it were, for the boys and young men who took part in the "melas" and in other functions connected with the festival. This year, though the number of the public Ganapati idols did not decrease, the many restrictions which have come to be placed on the melas, their songs and movements have had an adverse effect upon their number. There were more than 100 public idols in Poona, and though the usual number of the "melas" go above 50, due to the recent set-back, the strength has come down to barely 25. The communal bitterness that has been rampant in the town during the whole of last year, and to which a sharp point was lent by the recent happenings here, hung like a dark cloud over the whole festivity. During the festival, the public leaders, especially those of the nationalist bent of mind, had to pass many a sleepless night, owing to the constantly threatening outbreak of communal bitterness.

The police authorities under the able and impartial control of Mr. Bapat, Superintendent of Police, left no stone unturned to preserve order and peace. By carefully regulating the movements of the melas, and banning songs calculated to stir up communal hatred, the police maintained the public peace.

There, however, occurred one little incident which created some stir. That was about the removal of the public Ganapati idol from the Bhavani Peth. As the case against the alleged offenders is subjudice, I need not say anything more here just now. But for this happening, the whole Festival may be said to have passed away in a peaceful manner, and credit for it must be given to the police authorities as well as to the leaders of influence who restrained their more impatient followers who were ever ready for a fray.

Public lectures also did not attract as many people as they used to in former times. One reason for it is that this year none of the learned lecturers from outside was brought to Poona, and those of the city itself had gone out for lecturing tour far and away from this city. The closing ceremony of the Festival was performed under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds as in previous years. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Kawade, Mr. Gunial, Mr. Phule and Mr. Bhopatkar. Mr. Kelkar spoke with some bitterness about Government restrictions on the songs of the melas. He said, he was ashamed of these restrictions. In the first place, he said, in our society itself, such a good taste ought to be developed, that people should run away in disgust from any song containing an abusive language about any community, or about any leader of any community. It was of no use, he said, complaining against the Government committees. If public took care of its own reputation for good taste, and had gentlemanly regard for the leaders of all communities, the necessity for such committees would disappear as also the complaints against them.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The nomination day as well as the withdrawal day for the candidates for the Provincial Council Election has gone, by and now the election contest can be mapped out with some certainty. For the City, there are four candidates, namely, Dr. K. G. Lohokare (Responsivist), Rao Bahadur Lallubhet (Independent), Khan Bahadur Dastur (Independent) and Mr. Wayal (Non-Brahmin), and for the two seats of the District, there are four candidates, namely, Mr. Gunjal (Responsivist). Mr. Jadhav (Congress), Mr. Powar (Non-Brahmin), and Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji (Independent). From these candidates, it appears that the contest in the City will be exceedingly keen and interesting. Dr. Lohokare will command the votes mostly of the Brahmin wards and the nationalist wards, Mr. Dastur will carry away most of the votes of the Kirkee and Cantonment, Mr. Wayal will get for himself all the Satyashodhak votes, and Mr. Lallubhet will attract to himself the whole commercial votes.

In the District, Mr. Gunjal may be taken to be a trump-card, as he is by far the most influential nationalist Non-Brahmin, with a clean record of sincere public service. The second seat may go to Mr. Khasesaheb Powar, who though a Non-Brahmin and to some extent of the Satya-shodhak colour, is not thought to be filled with Brahmin hatred to the extent of his comrades in Poona, and besides he comes to the District from his Home Membership of the State of Gwalior, which must have given him an amount of experience of the management of public affairs, and which again must have sofered his Satya-shodhak mind and temper.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Legislative Department:—Justice Sir Basant Kumar Mullick is appointed on special duty in the Department.

Home Department:—Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, proceeds on eight months' leave from the forenoon of the 1st of October from which date Mr. H. G. Haig officiates as Home Secretary.

Mr. A. W. Robertson is appointed as the Superintendent, Cellular Jail, Port Blair.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. B. Taylor is confirmed as Deputy Controller of Currency vice Mr. A. V V Iyer, deceased.

Mr. Burden, Army Secretary is granted leave for a year from 20th November or any later date.

Mr. A. C. Tyndale is confirmed as controller of accounts, Roya Air Force.—A.P.

DEPORTATION OF EDITOR OF THE "HABLUL MATIN."

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES READY TO WELCOME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The news that the Government of India has the intention to deport the learned and well-known Editor of the "Hablul Matin," His Eminence Moidul Islam Jalaluddin Al Hosaini, has spread like wild fire through out the world of Islam and has been the cause of great sorrow and regret to the Muslims of India. All the Indian journals have raised the voice of protest against the action which Government is contemplating to take; even Anglo-Indian papers, which may be regarded as semi-official, have not refrained from pointing out the inadvisability of such an order.

It is understood from a reliable source that His Eminence has been invited to Persia by His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehlavi and the Persian Prime Minister on behalf of his Government has written to say that all necessary arrangements for his convenience shall be made. The King of Afghanistan His Majesty Amanullah Khan has also sent a similar invitation, while the inhabitants of Constantinople have expressed the desire that he should make Turkey the land of his sojourn. But as yet Moidul Islam has not been able to answer these invitations in the affirmative for certain reasons which he has not disclosed publicly as yet.

During the war, in 1918, the Government of India asked the Editor of the "Hablul Matin" to change the policy of his paper, and on the Editor's refusal to do so stopped the publication of the "Hablul Matin." As a result of this action of Government the "Hablul Matin" Co. Ltd. had to be dissolved and the Editor suffered a loss of about 2 lakhs of Rupees. His Eminence even wrote to His Excellency Sir Dawood Khan, the Persian Consul-General, at the time, drawing his attention to the loss incurred on account of the order of the Government; but did not urge his claim further. The horizon is very dark and gloomy for the aged Editor, but even these difficulties have not shaken the spirit of the strong-charactered patriot.

As a result of the losses sustained by the Editor in the business in 1917 for the reasons mentioned above he became indebted to several persons to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees. Coinciding with the receipt by him of the threatening communications of the Government some of his creditors put all his immoveable properties to sale in public auction under the orders of the High Court and realised rupees one lack and forty-three thousand as sale proceeds in satisfaction of their debts while another creditor has attached all his household furniture, his printing presses and other paraphernalia for the satisfaction of his debt. Misfortune never comes alone. A man having immoveable properties worth 6 lakhs has not an inch of land now to call his own all his properties have been sold at a gross under-value.

SENTENCES ON POONA NON-BRAHMINS.

"CONSTERNATION" IN "JUSTICE" PARTY.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the "Justice" party, Dr. Natesa Mudaliar presiding, resolutions were passed expressing consternation at the situation in Poona as shown by the sentences passed on four non-Brahmin leaders of the city, placing on record its complete confidence in and conveying its heartfelt sympathy and support to Mr. Bagde and other leaders and urging on the Government of Bombay the need for taking a calm and dispassionate view of the situation.—A.P.

'GREAT FRIEND OF LORD KITCHENER'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

Nawabzada Kushroo Mirza of Murshidabad was arrested last night for unlicensed possession of a sword stick. In defence he produced a letter from Mr. Wilson, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, which accorded him that permission and also a letter from Lord Kitchener which showed that he was a great friend of that great General. He was directed to be discharged and was advised to apply for the necessary permission.—Free Press.

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